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The March of the Nations

America Steps Back to Booze

Washington Has Rigid Control

Drys Must Find Other Methods

Germany's Arms Appear Weak

Britain Eludes Irish Query

Moscow's Marxists Get Harpo

THE United States backsteps to booze. After nearly 14 years the "noble experiment" of prohibition ends in failure because it was never given the whole-hearted public support which alone could make it a success. The retrograde move obviously represents the popular will since, with nearly all the states having voted on repeal, only North Carolina and South Carolina voted against it. Many more than the 36 states necessary to reverse the law are available. Plainly this is majority rule, and therefore in a republic to be accepted, however sorrowfully by those who believe they can foresee dire results. Much has been heard on "personal liberty" and an alleged human craving for hard liquor. But these claims did not nullify the Eighteenth Amendment—The repealing force was the chaos occurring when the law's agencies would not or could not enforce a vital law.

¶ The National Administration, having urged repeal on economic and moral grounds, attempts to regulate the liquor flood until Congress can act. The Federal Alcohol Control Administration specifies quota shipments from other countries and has general supervision of the liquor traffic. The saloon is battling its way back, but so far is succeeding mainly as a "tavern" or in some other guise. Liquor prices and taxes are to be held down, but a harder battle with the bootlegger than under prohibition is anticipated. To protect its income the Federal Government must spend huge sums in defeating rum-runners. The states, with some remaining dry, will swiftly frame their own liquor laws. The firm national control stand has already amazed the liquor industry—The trade had fancied repeal would mean a season of its own sweet sway.

¶ Americans who longed for and have not had a dry America recognize the fact that they must reshape their campaign. They have now seen coercive methods tried and have seen them fail. They must find a more convincing form of education for abstinence, must learn how to supply by better means whatever of comfort men believe liquor gives. Male sagacity has not been equal to keeping liquor out of the United States; but feminine intuition may be equal to making the nation realize that it does not need or desire it. Experience has taught men much, but it has taught women more. Deprivation, disappointment, despondency and death have taught woman a foundational fact that she cannot forget—It has taught her that booze can only bestir the beast down inside the human being.

¶ Europe's expressed fear of Germany's arms is not justified by ascertainable figures. Germany is shown to have been spending only $170,000,000 on armaments as against $463,000,000 in 1913; France, $455,000,000 as against $349,000,000; Italy, $259,000,000 as against $179,000,000. France spends 22 per cent, Italy 24 per cent, Germany only 5 per cent of the national budget on arms. Germany may, as France declares, have secret arms resources. Outwardly it is more poorly armed than either Poland or Czechoslovakia—All of which argues for an arms understanding now.

¶ New Zealand sees the great race to unlock more secrets of the antarctic begin. As Lincoln Ellsworth, Sir Hubert Wilkins and Bernt Balchen sail from Dunedin for the Bay of Whales, whence they hope to fly over the Weddell Sea, Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flagship steams into Wellington harbor. What amazing feats in friendly rivalry may not the short polar summer witness?—Watch out for unparalleled doings there at the white bottom of the world.

¶ Montevideo hears Mexico propose in the Pan-American Conference a Pan-American Bank, with central banks as members, and a Pan-American currency, backed in part by silver, based on commodity price levels. Vienna arrests Alfred Frauenfeld, last leader of the Austrian National Socialists, but Nazi plotters continue to upset pro-Dollfuss meetings. Britain tells the Irish Free State it cannot reply to the hypothetical question of what it would do if the Free State declared a republic—But the implication is that it would do many things not guaranteed to make a new republic happy.

¶ Moscow fails to meet Karl Marx at a farewell dinner to Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States. The name is shouted by a gleeful if mistaken toastmaster and out pops, not Karl, but Harpo Marx, the American comedian, who never speaks on the screen. But Harpo pinch-hits successfully, even for the illustrious German philosopher. He hauls out his harp, strums the strings—Those ready-to-riot Russians relax under something sweeter even than a Karl Marx theory of plenty.

Troubled State of Europe Reveals Urgent Necessity For Quick Accord on Arms

Charts Show That Germany Is Drastically Disarmed Compared With Other Nations—Future Rendered Uncertain by New Methods of Warfare

By Sisley Huddleston

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—In France and in other European countries whose relations with Germany are uneasy, an intense campaign which would represent Germany as fully armed, despite the military clauses of the Peace Treaty, is proceeding.

Is it true that the stipulations of the allies have been broken? A priori it is extremely probable. History shows the utter failure of all attempts at one-sided disarmament That Germany would seek to evade the imposed conditions was a foregone conclusion.

Yet to what extent has this evasion been possible? Authoritative charts which are before me show that, officially, Germany is, as compared with other European nations, drastically disarmed.

Take the expenditure on armaments—a method which is not conclusive but which is nevertheless interesting. Germany has been spending only $170,000,000, as against $463,000,000 in 1913. Italy spends $259,000,000 as against $179,000,000. France spends $455,000,000 as against $349,000,000. In other words, the percentage of the national budget employed on armaments in Germany is only five. In France it is 22 and in Italy 24.

Moreover, it must be remembered that conscript armies, as in France, cost much less than long-service professional armies, as in Germany. The official figures show that the French army stands at just under 500,000 men, not including the colonial troops. The Italian army is virtually the same. In Germany, according to the Versailles Treaty there are only 100,000 men of the regular troops.

Military air forces are forbidden to Germany. France, according to the official figures for last year, possesses 2375 airplanes—and later figures of a less official character reckon the air forces at 3000. Italy has 1507 airplanes. Germany has practically no navy, and tanks and heavy guns are prohibited. On the face of it, then, it would seem that

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Utah Prepares Finishing Blow To Prohibition

Today Marks End—Repeal Effective on Ratification by 36th State

Control Then Begins

Federal Hand Still Retains Grip on Legal Liquor and Its Distribution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Today the United States officially abandons national prohibition as a method for solving the age-old liquor problem.

Repeal will actually be in effect the moment the State of Utah acts. Conventions in Pennsylvania and Ohio ratify the Twenty-first or repeal Amendment earlier in the day. The Utah convention has prepared an elaborate program by which it will deliver the final blow.

The moment telegraphic confirmation is received in Washington that Utah has been the thirty-sixth state to ratify, President Roosevelt and Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, will issue separate proclamations declaring that the Twenty-first Amendment has superseded the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution of the United States.

That moment will signify the opening of a new battle for controlling the liquor traffic. There will be warfare against smugglers up and down the coast. There will be new battle lines wherever a dry state and a wet state meet. Bootleggers will still peddle their wares in competition with highly taxed legal intoxicants. Already, up and down the land, they are promising their old customers "good as legal" liquor at prices far below what the licensed dealer will have to charge.

The Federal Government, for the sake of its revenue, will have to spend as much money as ever in an effort to stamp out the illegal traffic. The coast guard, for example, is anticipating a far harder problem than it has had under prohibition.

Meanwhile, the dry forces throughout the nation are mobilizing for a new drive against liquor on the basis of temperance education. A few of the old-time organi-

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To Study Mysteries of South Polar Continent

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Antarctic Expedition in Dunedin, N. Z.

Bernt Balchen, Third From Left, Front Row; Lincoln Ellsworth, In Gray Suit, and Sir Hubert Wilkins, With Van Dyke Beard, With Other Members of Their Expedition As They Were Preparing to Sail From Their Last "Port of Call."

Detroit Humming With Automobile Season Under Way

100,000 Expected to Be at Work by New Year's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 5 — Automobile workers are returning to their jobs this week. Detroit's 1934 season is under way.

The dies are set to turn out cars of the most radical design ever attempted. The industry has gone aerodynamic. By the first of the year 75,000 or more autos needed for the New York Show and for dealers' stocks will have been turned out.

At the Dodge plant of the Chrysler group, 2500 foundry men are casting engine blocks for new models, and other departments are scheduled to fall in quickly. At the height of the 1933 season more than 25,000 men and women were employed at the Dodge plant, where Plymouth parts are also made. Officials say it is reasonable to expect that this level of employment will again be reached.

When Ford starts at least 30,000 more men will be back on the pay rolls.

General Motors and independent plants may bring the total up to 100,000 in the Detroit area.

That the models for 1934 will depart radically from the "horse-and-buggy" style of designing there has been ample assurance from the manufacturers. But for the present they have omitted details. All they have told is that they have reached up into the air for true streamlining and have gone far into the sandy desert to copy camels' knees for independent springing of wheels.

Broadly there are said to be two principal types, one using a form of the transverse spring and the other the coil spring. Whether they will use one or the other type, or both, manufacturers are not ready to announce. It can be said, without divulging any secrets, that the independent springing device, of whatever type, might be likened to the contraption with which doors are automatically closed without slamming.

As for streamlining, Mr. L. G. Peed of the De Soto Division of Chrysler said, "Every trace of the horse and buggy tradition has been eliminated An entirely new idea of weight distribution will be introduced in De Soto cars. Bumping and bouncing in both front and rear seats will disappear. Passengers will ride between the axles. The back seat will be ahead of the rear axle, and the engine will be moved ahead over the front axle, thus equalizing the distribution of weight."

The streamlining type would indicate a design that would give no outward hint of which way the car should travel. It might look the same in front as it does in back.

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Things Present

Repeal is here—so what? Read the first editorial.
What would you think of a man who was discharged, but who showed up again the next morning? Read the Sundial.
Here's something to occupy your winter evenings: Make a model of your house. Directions on the Home Building and Gardening page.
Your friend who is studying German might like to compare the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.
The Children's Theater in Duluth has set as its goal the rescuing of the child's poise. Read about the venture on the Progress in Education page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods with its installment of the Etiquette in Daily Living series, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, Come Play, and more Vocations.

Milk Consumers Demand Voice In Dairy Marketing

Representation Is Sought at Hearing on Issues Held in Boston

The voice of the New England milk consumer rang loud and long at the Hotel Bradford today in its demand for full representation in all matters relating to the marketing of dairy products.

For the first time probably, in the history of dairy problems, distributors and producers were outmaneuvered by field generals of the consumer at a public hearing.

Standing on the platform that no board of arbitration over the industry ever gave representation to the consumer, the distributor-producer group was staggered by the retort that presumably that was the reason the milk problem remained unsolved.

Primarily the hearing opened with arguments bearing upon the possibilities of returning more profits to the farmer, but consumer strength rallied when spokesmen for Consolidated Dairies, Inc., marketing agencies, balked at giving the consumer full representation in milk matters.

Mr. Robert Mott, milk inspector of Boston, rose to the defense of the consumer with pages from his own experiences. He showed how consumer interests were unprotected in many channels of distribution.

Mr. Ralph W. Robart, head of the division of the necessaries of life, insisted that the consumer was not protected sufficiently in the matter of prices. Certain dealers, he said, were not allowed to sell at as low a price as they deemed profitable to them.

The whole controversy struck fire at an original proposal to increase the membership of the board of arbitration from three to five members, one of whom should be an impartial representative of those who buy the milk.

Claims were advanced that consumers were already well represented, first by the law that requires proper inspection and second through the division of the necessaries of life.

The mass attack of consumer advocates was something of a surprise. The idea was advanced that in giving the consumer an equal voice with the distributer and producer—Boston would be setting a promising precedent for other marketing systems.

Hearings will be continued until all proposals for amending the federal marketing agreement are thoroughly thrashed out.

Insull Wearing Out His Greek Welcome

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (AP)—An interpellation asking the Greek Government what it had decided about the return of Samuel J. Insull to the United States was deposited in the Senate by Senator Mavrogordatos, Because of misunderstanding and friendly Greco-American relations, the Senator said, he believes it necessary to forbid Insull to remain here further. An interpellation asking why Insull has not been deported has been deposited with Parliament by Deputy Alex Melas.

The Premier said yesterday the Government will try to find a way to deport Insull in order to satisfy demands from the United States.

"According to the United States Extradition Treaty and verdicts issued here," said Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris in an interview, "we are unable to hand him over as a culprit in fraudulent bankruptcy proceedings."

Wrangell to Hold Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Wrangell, about 100 miles north of Ketchikan is planning next year to celebrate its hundredth birthday.

All Hitler Leaders In Austria Exiled, Jailed or Detained

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Dec. 5—The arrest here last night of the famous National Socialist chief for the Vienna district, Alfred Frauenfeld, on the charge of directing the printing and distribution of illegal leaflets criticizing the Government leaves the National Socialist movement in Austria completely leaderless.

Now all the leaders who were so active last spring are in jail, in Austrian concentration camps or in Germany where they fled to escape the Austrian police.

Nevertheless the National Socialist movement is still very strong here and almost every day brings new evidence of the attachment of Austrian youth to the Hitler cause.

Only last night at the "Fatherland Front" concert, held here under auspices of the Government, five bottles of tear gas were placed in the hall, allegedly by National Socialists. The latter are active at every pro-Dollfuss meeting and never lose an opportunity to manifest their devotion to Herr Hitler and the idea of a united German race.

Seaside 'Sand Pies' Gain New Varieties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, Eng.—That juvenile seaside delicacy—the sand pie—will be taking on a variety of new shapes and sizes next season, due to the observations of the wife of a local engineer, during a visit to the seaside.

As she sat on the sands watching the children lining up rows of these pies, she wondered why the buckets should not be made in the form of molds which, when filled with sand, would produce attractive models of cathedrals, churches, forts and castles.

She mentioned the idea to her husband who immediately saw the novelty of the idea with the result that provisional patents have now been granted for such molds, which will enable scale models of buildings to be easily constructed on the sands by children.

Civic League Forms In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The permanent organization formed in the county for "promotion of good citizenship" and "the dissemination of information to its members regarding the operation of Government," with particular reference to the character of public officials and to law and its enforcement, is known as the Christian Civic League of Mecklenburg County, it was announced.

Expedition Sails From New Zealand To Bay of Whales

Wilkins-Ellsworth-Balchen Explorers to Fly Over Weddell Sea

DUNEDIN, N. Z., Dec. 5 (AP)—The expedition of Sir Hubert Wilkins, Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth and Mr. Bernt Balchen set sail today for the antarctic, their first destination the Bay of Whales.

Aboard the Wyatt Earp was Mr. Balchen's monoplane, completely overhauled during the stay here, in which he was confident of making a successful exploring flight over the Weddell Sea.

Members of the Wilkins-Ellsworth-Balchen party have been assembling their equipment in Dunedin since early in November. After landing on antarctic soil they will take to the plane and attempt the first crossing and recrossing of the dark continent of Antarctica by air. Flying over the Queen Maud mountains, they hope to settle the question as to whether the continent is unbroken or whether it is split by a channel between the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea.

The expedition has been timed so that its 150-foot bark should land at antarctic shores at the beginning of the polar summer. Mr. Ellsworth, who will act as navigator, is remembered as joint leader of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile arctic expedition of 1926. Mr. Balchen, the pilot was flying chief of Rear Admiral Byrd's former expedition to the Antarctic, Sir Hubert, a seasoned explorer of many expeditions, will share in the direction of the expedition.

Byrd Reaches New Zealand

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 5 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's antarctic flagship arrived in the harbor tonight and will berth tomorrow.

Capacity to Liquidate Loans Offered as Test at Montevideo

Resolution of Peruvian Delegation at Conference Opposes Gold Standard—Cuban Spokesman Deplores Delay on Recognitions

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 5 (AP)—Peru prepared resolutions today proposing to the seventh Pan-American Conference the formation of an inter-American bank and decrying the gold standard as "a factor of perturbation."

The Peruvian resolutions would make a determination of the capacity to pay a prerequisite for foreign loans and would require international agreements on the subject of loans.

An Argentine proposal for a Pan-American economic conference, to study problems of tariffs, commerce and navigation, was under consideration today by the steering committee of the conference.

Investigation of Treaties

Dr. Carlos Saavedra-Lamas, the Argentine Foreign Minister, said the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, supported the suggestion for a new and early study of ways to effect economic rehabilitation.

Under the plan, which the committee was understood to have accepted "in principle," inter-American shipping and commercial treaties would be investigated and the present and potential exports and essential import of each country would be analyzed.

Freights, taxes, production costs, and sanitary restrictions would be on the agenda.

It is Argentina's hope, Dr. Saavedra-Lamas indicated, that a Pan-American economic conference would result in a world tariff change aimed at reviving world trade.

Secretary Hull did not comment on the Argentine proposal definitely, but members of the American delegation, which Mr. Hull heads, communicated with the White House.

A plea for the recognition of Cuba was made yesterday by Dr. Alberto Giraudy, a Cuban delegate who said his Government was sorry that only Mexico, Peru, Panama, and Spain have so far recognized the Grau San Martin Government in the island.

The American Secretary of State said today that although international bankers have been antagonistic to President Roosevelt's program, the United States feel that the discussion of private debts is outside the scope of the Pan-American Conference.

Mr. Hull's statement was part of an acrimonious debate in the steering committee of the conference.

The discussion followed a Mexican proposal for a moratorium on all public and private debts with Cuba supporting Mexico.

Argentina and Chile backed up

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Device to Turn Windows Outside In Vies With Gas Washer at Exhibition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new device, which nearly doubles the amount of the by-products from coal gas before it is cleaned and passed through pipes to the housewife's oven, gained the gold medal at the recent annual Exhibition of Inventions here.

For this "scrubber" the claim is made of double the capacity with less back pressure, removal of the last traces of tar and light oils, and, if wanted, either the cooling or heating of the gas. This invention was developed in the gas works of a town in Holland where a rotary ammonia gas washer was modified by this invention and now washes some 4,000,000 more cubic feet of gas per day.

The silver medal was awarded to an ingenious casement window adapter. This allows the window to be opened either to right, left or forward at will; also it can be turned so that the outside can be cleaned from the inside—sometimes a difficult problem with casement windows. The device can also be applied to cupboard doors.

A device to enable a person ignorant of Morse to send a message by buzzer or lamp gained the bronze medal. It can also be used by anyone ignorant of Morse to teach someone else how to read the buzzer or lamp, and, incidentally, the teacher would probably learn at the same time.

These are the principal awards out of a total of nearly 600 exhibits. As always at this exhibition, which is organized by the Institute of Patentees, there were many clever inventions of labor-saving and mechanical devices which await the money for development, and the Institute does good work in bringing new inventions to the notice of the public.

British Empire Unity Being Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The ever-increasing need for more interchange of ideas and common discussion to bring different parts of the British Empire to a consciousness of what they have in common, and to develop reciprocity of aims and ambitions has led to the establishment of the Institute of Education in London, Eng. This new medium of empire unity was described by Prof. F. Clarke of McGill University in a recent address here before the Empire Club. The director of the institute is Sir Percy Munn, and Lord Eustace Percy is chairman.

The final test of democracy will be the British Commonwealth, the speaker declared. His eight-point example of unity included: government by consent; national unity of government, autonomous within the system; democratic conduct in industry and finance; political freedom, without discrimination on the ground of race, religion or color; security for minorities; universal education and freedom of opportunity; the ideal of society where dissimilar modes of life may be followed; and the supreme rule of law.

Women of Mexico Lay Vigorous Siege To Voting Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One little word stands between the Mexican woman and her right to vote. The word is "male" which appears in Article 37 of the electoral laws defining as eligible voters all "male Mexicans over 18 years of ago if married and over 21 if unmarried."

The Mexican Congress is being besieged by the most intense campaign for woman suffrage in years, feminist organizations having joined in an effort to attempt to participate in the 1934 presidential elections. The Mexican Feminist Confederation, in one of its petitions, presents the following reasons why women should be allowed to vote:

1. It is absurb to believe that woman, mother or teacher, in whose hands is the task of forming and guiding the education of the child, cannot participate in the guidance and orientation of the nation.
2. In countries less advanced than Mexico, women have already been granted the voting privilege.
3. More than 150,000,000 women in the world have the voting privilege.
4. The Mexican woman has been prepared for the vote by the industrial, commercial, professional and artistic work which has been done by thousands of Mexican women, and by the methodical entrance of women in civic affairs.
5. Women have the same right as men to shape their futures, and granting them the vote would mean bringing about consolidation of public affairs.
6. In matters of practical affairs, women are as firm, constant and persistent as men.
7. Women always strive for noble, generous and moral solutions of problems.

Foreigners to Quit Fukien 'War' Zone

NANKING, Dec. 5 (AP)—Americans and other foreigners were advised today to evacuate the "danger zones" in Fukien Province where the Nanking Nationalist Government is preparing to attack an insurgent provincial administration.

Most of the Americans in the southeastern province are missionaries stationed in the port cities. Some are in the capital, Foochow, scene of Nationalist bombing raids Sunday.

Fukien rebels claim the Nationalist Government is in league with Japan and other nations seeking to exploit China and last week set up a junta administration in the rich maritime district. Reports to Hong Kong, Canton, and other places have indicated that Fukien leaders planned an invasion of adjacent provinces and that the Nanking Government was taking steps for defense. Air raids Sunday resulted in 20 fatalities and caused injuries to more than a score.

Food and Drug Act Reforms Come to Front

Better Protection for Consumers, Goal of New Measure

Hearings Are Opening

Purity in Quality and Truth in Advertising of Productions Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The struggle to protect consumers—and of course that means every last man, woman, and child in the United States—reaches the second great milestone in its history this week.

If "peace hath its victories equal to war," then in the current hurly-burly about the dancing dollar and tangled politics American citizens should pause to consider the contents of the can, the box, or the bottle which they buy or see and hear advertised daily. Investigation will reveal to them an astonishing state of things. The time for another reform, it is widely conceded, has come.

This week marks the opening, in Washington, of hearings on a new Food and Drug Act. It is sweeping and stringent, controlling advertising claims fully for the first time, and including radiocast advertising. The bill is tenaciously opposed by some groups in the advertising fraternity, by some food manufacturers and by most of the proprietary and drug industry. Some of them admit the need of reform; some do not.

History Repeating

History is repeating itself. Back in 1906, on the heels of a slashing campaign of investigation during which daring writers exposed the iniquities of the packing industries, the food and drug manufacturers and their embattled allies, the first Pure Food and Drug Act was written by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. Abuse was heaped upon his campaign by certain vested interests. The bill was described as a vicious conspiracy against business, as an unwarranted interference in private affairs and as a sin against all the canons of sturdy individualism. Today the criticisms are being repeated, but with more caution and with different tactics.

But the American public read Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," published in 1906, exposing the conditions under which foodstuffs were prepared in great packing houses, and it supported the bill. Dr. Wiley's great Act was passed. Today many a social analyst, writing of the year 1906, has jut this Act as the outstanding event in the history of the era. Certainly it has affected more people beneficially than anything else that happened during the period. The best authorities insist that incalculable good to the American people has flown from this supervision of foodstuffs and drugs.

But since 1906 conditions have changed vastly. Advertising has taken on new proportions. The radio has arrived. Many more foods are prepared by factories and sold through chain stores. The whole mode of American domestic economics has altered radically.

New Act Essential

Therefore the Administration considered a new food and drug act essential, and charged its preparation to the office of Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Many of its provisions, however, have been urged on Congress previously by its outstanding physician, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York, and Dr. William I. Sirovich, Representative from New York. Together they sponsor the new bill.

The new bill repeats much of the 1906 measure, and then attempts to plug its loopholes. It has eight major provisions:

1. Jurisdiction over false advertising. The 1906 act carefully regulated the labels placed on packages of food or drugs, but left published advertising untouched. As a result labels have been made innocuous, but advertising claims have soared to the skies except where the individual consciences of manufacturers or of publishers intervened. The bill seeks to enforce truth in advertising.
2. Cosmetics—virtually a new industry since 1906—are brought under supervision for the first time. In this field the worst and most dangerous abuses have occurred in recent years.
3. Poisons in foods are better controlled—previously only those actually added to the product were provided against, and the new bill prevents the sale of all dangerous foods, whether the danger arises from specifically added poisons or not.

Quality Standards

4. The standards of quality which present law established for canned foods is extended by the new bill to all foods.
5. Permits are required for manufacture of food that may be injurious, or made in insanitary factories.
6. False curative claims for drugs are banned.
7. Fully informative labeling of foods and drugs is required—"An expression of the right of the consumer to know what he is eating and what he is taking for his ills."
8. Heavier fines and other penalties are set up, since many of those at present are regarded by some manufacturers as mere license fees. It goes without saying that these provisions have aroused violent controversy. But most of it is confined

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With Repeal in Effect, Liquor Problem Becomes One of Education

South Will Not Remain Solid On Questions of Legal Liquor

Many States Now Dry Expected to Continue So—Obeyed Party Dictates Nationally and Feels Its Duty Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5—Like an island standing stubbornly against an encroaching sea, a large area in the South will remain dry under state laws after national prohibition is erased today.

At the siren summons of party politics, the South generally voted the Eighteenth Amendment down, the Carolinas stalwartly stopping their ears. But when the national demand of party was satisfied and the issue of wet or dry came back to the States, the South generally did not follow the North with its big industrial cities in immediate legislation for liquor's return.

State-wide prohibition, often written into state constitutions, directed state policy before national prohibition over a large part of the South. Now that the Eighteenth Amendment is fading into history, state constitutional amendments against liquor revive.

No movement to repeal them has taken wing through the South. In various states it now looks as if it would take a pitched battle to do so. Removal of a state amendment is a slow process as a rule.

However, it will not be a "solid south" in prohibition as in politics. Louisiana notably has never been partial to the dry laws, and repealed its state-wide prohibition act last year, before national repeal was in sight. Some typical reports from the states follow:

Tennessee Probably Dry For Next Year at Least

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5—Tennessee will remain dry under state prohibition until the meeting of the 1935 legislature. An extra session of the legislative body would be necessary to change the existing laws before that date. The Governor, himself an ardent dry, has no intention of calling such a session.

There is a strong organized effort to keep the State dry when the next voting takes place. The Anti-Saloon League and the United Prohibition Forces are organized in each county and civil district of the State. Dr. B. F. Auld, heading the Anti-Saloon League, declares that the State is dry at heart and will so vote in the next election.

Dr. John Baggett, heading the prohibition forces, insists the same thing. Dr. Baggett declares that dry legislators will not be enough and that his forces are out to elect all dry candidates from constables up. Only the election of dry local officers will make the enforcement of dry laws successful, he says.

Both attribute Tennessee's vote for repeal to Roosevelt's overwhelmingly popularity in the State and to the patronage situation. The Postmaster-General made a personal visit to the State just before the repeal election and let it be known that the President had done a lot for Tennessee in approving the Tennessee Valley development program. Postmasterships were held off until after the election.

The Nashville Banner in a front page editorial announced that it would accept no hard liquor advertisement, Dec. 6 or ever. Numerous small country papers are following suit.

Nothing has been announced about enforcement. Dr. Auld declares that Tennessee will be surrounded by dry states and that enforcement will be easy. Dr. Baggett is of the opinion that much will depend on the type of local officers elected.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mississippi Dry Forces Have Aid in Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5—Since the Mississippi Legislature meets in January, no agitation for extraordinary legislative action on the liquor problem developed as was the case several months ago in regard to legalization of beer.

Gov. M. Sennett Conner, a personal and political dry, refused to call a special session on beer legislation and the drys have in him a strong advocate for maintaining Mississippi's venerable dry laws against wet proposals at the forthcoming session. National repeal is expected to have no effect on continued enforcement of the state dry laws.

The United Drys of Mississippi have served formal notice that a far-reaching campaign will be waged by it and its component groups to retain the state statutes against manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor.

Groups associated with the United Drys include the Mississippi Education Association, the Parent-Teacher Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, the State Anti-Saloon League and various religious organizations.

Governor of Arkansas Relies on 'Bone Dry' Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5—While there is considerable demand by the wets for liquor control legislation in Arkansas, there is little prospect that anything may be done prior to the 1935 legislative session, or at the earliest through initiative petition in the 1934 November election.

Replying to a request from the Crusaders, a wet organization, that he submit liquor control to a special session of the Legislature, Gov. J. M. Futrell said he believed the present "bone dry" law would take care of the situation until the regular legislative session.

Dr. A. C. Millar, editor of the Arkansas Methodist and a leader in the fight for prohibition, said the drys would make a fight to retain the "bone dry" law if it should be attacked. He doubted that the law was in any great danger of repeal or modification.

Texas Faces Hard Fight To Keep the State Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 5—Texas is marching toward a struggle in 1935 over state-wide prohibition. The drys began their organization work last month to retain it. Dry sentiment is very strong and manifest through many influential channels. The wets also have much power.

Some political observers believe that the next Legislature, convening in regular session in January of 1935, will repeal the state prohibition law and submit to the people the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

To meet this threat the Anti-Saloon League, state W. C. T. U. and the United Forces for Prohibition in Texas have formed a joint executive committee to coördinate the dry campaign. Its main aim is to save the state dry amendment. Meantime it will work to increase the number of counties where beer is prohibited under local option, etc. Temperance education is to be emphasized.

South and north Texas have been markedly wet even with national prohibition in effect. West Texas has been just as pronouncedly dry, both in spirit and letter of the law, with the exception of the city of El Paso.

Kentucky Nominally Dry Has Leak in Physicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5—Kentucky remains nominally dry under constitutional prohibition until 1936 at least, but an actual condition of nullification, with liquor being sold upon unrestricted physicians' prescriptions is expected to begin this week when repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment goes into effect. Whether this will continue indefinitely depends upon the General Assembly which convenes in January.

A vigorous effort will be made by several dry organizations, combining their resources, to retain the prohibition amendment when the Legislature convenes and to correct the medicinal liquor farce. The wets also will be on hand to press for enforcement law repeal and submission of an amendment repealing constitutional prohibition.

In the meantime enforcement of state prohibition will depend entirely upon the local county and city authorities and the rural magistrates. There is no state enforcement machinery.

Kentucky is predominantly rural and the rural representatives control the lower house. Upon this the drys are basing their hope of retaining state prohibition.

If a repeal amendment should be submitted by the next Legislature it could not be voted on until the election of 1935 and then must be ratified by the 1936 General Assembly, if it passed.

Louisiana Sopping Wet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5—Even during national prohibition, Louisiana though equipped with the legal means, made very little effort to cooperate with the federal forces. At the general election of 1932 the state prohibition law was repealed.

Utah Prepares Final Blow to Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1)

zations are loyal to prohibition and will continue a battle for its restoration. But for the most part they will attack the problem from the same temperance angle which was having such notable success in the era just before prohibition.

Theoretically, repeal should turn the liquor control problem back to the individual states. In actual practice the Federal Government will be directly involved in controlling every phase of the liquor traffic except retail selling.

President Roosevelt and his Administration leaders have taken advantage of the emergency powers granted under the Recovery Act to the fullest possible extent, in an effort to prevent a bacchanalian orgy which would discredit repeal itself, and the Democratic Party which sponsored it.

As a result the curtain goes up on the new act in the liquor drama with the Federal Government firmly seated on top of a very surprised industry.

"We thought the Eighteenth Amendment had been repealed," they still repeat plaintively. Regardless of what they thought federal control rapidly takes shape.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, new Federal Alcoholic Administrator, put his organization into operation yesterday. Dr. James M. Doran terminated a 26-year career in the government service to become "Tsar" of the distillers' industry as chairman of its code authority.

In this position, his unsurpassed experience with liquor problems will make him an ideal liaison officer between the Government and the industry. Dr. Doran is recognized as probably the leading authority in the United States on all phases of the liquor problem. His last official position was commissioner of industrial alcohol.

Codes of fair competition for distillers, importers and brewers are completed and ready for operation under the supervision of Mr. Choate and his federal control administration. Codes for wholesalers, rectifiers and wine makers are in preparation.

Only a Stop-Gap

Foreign imports have been allocated on a basis of the average for each country for the 1910-1914 period. Control extends from imports to wholesale prices which can be fixed at the discretion of the federal authority.

The present system is officially represented as a stop-gap until Congress acts on permanent control legislation. In all probability it is an accurate model of what Congress will provide.

The final act in the prohibition drama was attended by an incident of the devotion of old-time drys to their cause. Regardless of its obvious futility, Canon William Sheafe Chase of Brooklyn, and Mr. George S. Duncan of Washington, both active dry campaigners, sought an injunction in the District of Columbia courts to restrain Mr. Phillips from proclaiming repeal. Even had their efforts been successful they would have been meaningless. Supreme court rulings make constitutional amendments effective the moment the thirty-sixth state has ratified, regardless of state department proclamation.

Ontarians Oppose Open Beer-Wine Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The whole plan of open beer and wine sale proposals made by the hotel associations to the Provincial Premier, Mr. G. S. Henry, is one of retrogression, declares the statement issued by the Ontario Prohibition Union replying to the document presented by the Hotel Association of Ontario. It represents the "old-time, ruthless avarice of the liquor traffic with all its disregard of human values."

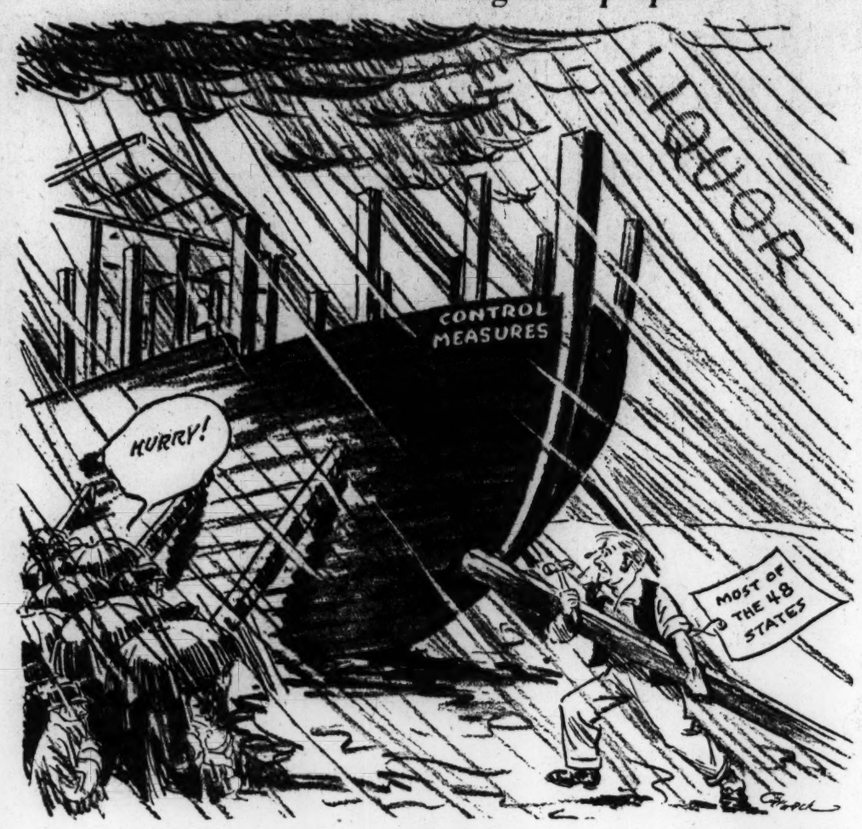
Attention is called to the fact the plan to keep beverage rooms open from 10 a. m. until midnight is freer than in Great Britain where public houses are open only eight or nine hours a day. The proposed sale of beer and wine in hotel dining-rooms on Sunday, and the suggestion that youths of 18 to 21 be served beer were severely scored by the statement.

The "beverage room" suggested by the hotel men means a return to the equivalent of the bar-room, the statement points out, with the social stimulus to drinking, and the temptation to continuous drinking as of old. Nor is the hotel association concerned with immorality, judging by the memorandum concerning the licenses for the hotels.

British Jobless Reduced

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The British Ministry of Labor issued figures last night showing 31,000 more persons employed on Nov. 20 than on the same day a month ago, and 597,000 more than a year ago. The total of unemployed in Great Britain was given as 2,280,017.

A Modern Noah Is Caught Unprepared



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Return of Liquor Saw Pennsylvania Well Intrenched

Control Laws Declared in the Van in Actual Effectiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 5—When repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment became effective today, Pennsylvania led the roster of states best equipped to control the newly legalized traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Pennsylvania ratified repeal shortly after noon.

The state store, at which all liquor package goods must be sold under the McClure bill, which the Legislature passed and Gov. Gifford Pinchot signed last week, is the keystone of the system. The bill virtually makes the sale of alcoholic beverages in Pennsylvania a state monopoly, although hotels, restaurants and clubs may obtain from the State Liquor Control Board licenses to sell alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises.

Until the state stores begin to function on Jan. 1, 1934, hotels, restaurants and clubs that are licensed will be allowed to import liquor and sell the package goods.

State stores may be located at any place designated by the Pensylvania State Liquor Control Board, although retail sales of liquor may be outlawed in individual municipalities at the will of the voters. The stores will be staffed by workers who have qualified by passing examinations similar to those of the United States Civil Service and have submitted acceptable character data.

Examinations will be conducted in 40 sections of the State on Dec. 16 by the Department of Public Instruction, and the results of the tests will be graded by committees from the University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Temple University and the University of Pittsburgh.

State police announced that they would take finger prints of all applicants either before or after the examinations, a method used in federal civil service examinations to eliminate from consideration persons with criminal records.

Altogether about 2000 or more persons are expected to be employed by the board as staff workers and in public stores, it was said. The highest paid position will be that of comptroller in the local offices, at a minimum salary of $5000 annually. Store managers will be paid from $1860 to $3000, depending upon the size of the store; store clerks will get from $1020 to $1380; clerks and typists will get from $900 to $1020 a year.

Hotels and restaurants will be permitted to sell liquor only between 7 a. m. and 2 a. m. the following day; clubs may dispense it at all hours. State stores will operate from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily except Sundays, election days and legal holidays.

Dry for 35 Years, Rocky Hill, Conn., Expects to Be Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY HILL, Conn.—The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment apparently does not interest the inhabitants of this town. Dry for years before the prohibition amendment was enacted, it will remain so with the return of legal liquor to the country.

Fore more than 35 years, no liquor license has been issued in Rocky Hill. No one here has made application for such a license in the future.

The principle of entire abstinence was first advocated in the town in 1812 by Dr. Calvin Chapin, one of the foremost men in Connecticut at the time and a temperance writer and lecturer. His point of view was a revolutionary one then for the shipbuilding and shipping industry had for more than 30 years brought a huge liquor business to Rocky Hill, then known as Stepney, and to other Connecticut River towns.

Dr. Chapin substituted "fruit of the wine, unadulterated and pure" for the wine used in communion at the meeting house. This innovation was condemned by 16 Congregational ministers, in answer to whose challenge Dr. Chapin wrote an essay on sacramental wines in 1835.

Rocky Hill, after his passing, became a "wide open" town, and saloons flourished until 1898 when they cleaned out after the establishment of a "Law and Order League." Then for several years an annual town meeting was held to vote on "licenses or no licenses." Almost invariably the "no" faction won out, as a result of which the town has been dry for nearly two score years.

New Jersey Grange Is Opposed to Return Of Saloon in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5—Dissatisfaction over the liquor control plan adopted by the New Jersey Legislature was voiced by Mr. David H. Agans, state grange master and formerly state Senator, prior to his leaving here yesterday for the sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey Grange in Atlantic City today.

The question of the control of liquor in New Jersey is one of the problems that will be considered by the gathering of approximately 1500 rural residents expected at the meeting, according to Mr. Agans.

Mr. Agans declared that the return of the saloon within the State would be opposed by the organization. The National Grange, of which he is second in command, has already gone on record as opposing the return of the saloon.

Candidates for public office will be elected on the basis of their wet or dry views instead of on their qualifications for office, he said, if the McCarter plan for liquor control is junked in favor of the plan urged by the Republican Party.

Boston Art Notes

Roger Fry

Very often the painter challenges the critic. "Can you paint?" he asks. "If you cannot paint how do you think you can criticize pictures?" The question is worth pondering and it should not be answered hastily or resentfully by the critic.

Rarely have we found painters whose critical responses were not circumscribed by their own style with the brush, and who did not show considerable irritation with the works of most of their contemporaries. They are engrossed in their own methods and cannot detach themselves. The trait is a tribute to their concentration and honesty.

It is the desire for self-justification that makes us believe that criticism is somewhat of an art itself, a form of self-expression and equivalent to the arts in exacting demands for articulation of ideas. Great critics inspire us with their writings as artists do, they give us deeper insight, elevate our taste. Mr. Roger Fry, Englishman, is in their class. No one has done more to increase the understanding of modern art, no one has pursued more assiduously its mannerisms and modes, idiosyncrasies and follies. Mr. Fry has extraordinary ability to put into words his weird and pleasant responses to the arts. With great discernment he separates the good from the bad, the great from the near great. He discusses a picture as though he were unraveling a tapestry, slowly and in orderly fashion. His style has no bombast or glitter; the very simplicity and humility strengthen it.

Here in Boston we have an opportunity for this fortnight to see Roger Fry, the painter. At the Vose Galleries there are a number of landscapes and flower portrayals. Mr. Fry with knowledge and appreciation of the most outstanding modernist, Paul Cézanne, has followed his manner. He aims to build up the picture in terms of masses and not of coördinated details. The picture has its own fabric, consisting of surfaces which reflect the light or darken under shadow. Deep space is suggested, clear fresh atmosphere is evinced, every part, a branch, a shrub, a patch of grass is painted in as spare and abstracted a manner as possible. Roofs huddle together, buildings reflect in water, Mr. Fry constructs in paint his pictorial world.

But to us it seems the Englishman in him comes to the fore, the clear, bright, French colors are whitened in the sunlight, the turf becomes soft, almost downy, the preoccupation with design weakens the aspect of the whole. Does he know too well what he wants, or is he a characteristically British painter depicting the native countryside freshly and appreciatively but without the energetic expressiveness which signalizes painters of the Continent? D. A.

'Soundproof' Cars Tried Out

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Some of the roar was taken out of the roaring subway yesterday when five new "soundproof" cars were sandwiched in between five other cars on a Seventh Avenue express train.

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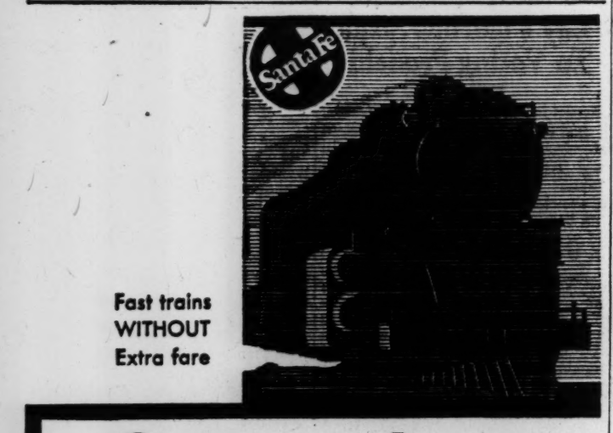

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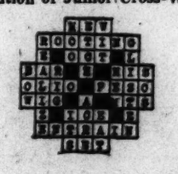

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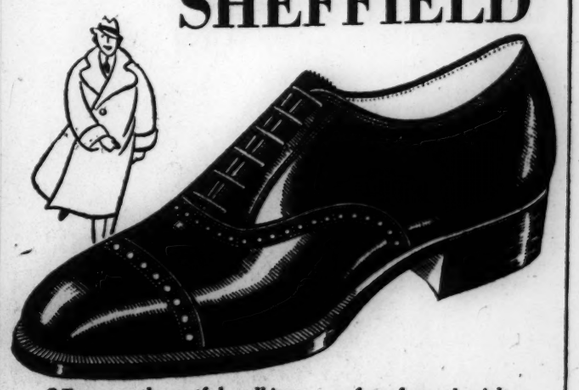
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German-Polish Industrialism Safeguards Truce in Silesia

Katowice, the Capital, Builds Rapidly to House Trebled Population—Nationalistic Feeling Aroused by Gospel of 'Third Reich'

By Robert Machray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This is the first of two articles on conditions in Upper Silesia, a province rich in natural resources separated from Germany by the Versailles Treaty and which now, in the hands of Poland, presents one of the most controversial points in the discussions of European boundaries.

KATOWICE, Poland — The first thing that strikes one here is that this city, which is the capital of the new Polish province of Silesia, has more than trebled its population since it passed from Germany to Poland after the World War.

And the second is that the general appearance of the town has undoubtedly been greatly improved by the erection of a large and impressive administration building in the midst of a fine park just being laid out in lawns and flower-beds. Both things emphasize the fact that Katowice is now much more definitely Polish than German.

Katowice was the most important center of that part of Upper Silesia which Germany was compelled to hand over to Poland. After its transfer there was, as was to be expected, an efflux of Germans and an influx of Poles, officials leading the way in both cases. Naturally enough as time went on, more Germans took their departure and more Poles came in. Still, a considerable proportion of the Germans remained, but the Poles flowed in and now far outnumber the Germans in the city; in the surrounding country the Poles had always been in the majority.

Retains German Aspect

The increase in population has been met, but only partly, by the construction of many houses and blocks of flats; there is a good deal of congestion. Taken as a whole the town retains a German aspect in its streets and buildings. Even the splendid new edifice which houses the offices of the Governor, or Voievode, as the Poles designate him, of Polish Silesia and his staff has been built in such a way as to harmonize with the structural look of the place.

Katowice is quiet, orderly, peaceful—this is the third thing observed. Indeed peace seems to reign over all the area that not so long ago was the scene of so much bitter strife between the Poles and the Germans. It is, however, only a sort of peace, for it is not one of hearts, but of business interests pure and simple of Polish-German industrialism merged, so to speak, for common purposes. It is in fact a truce much more than a peace, but at least it has lasted for some years.

Neither this city nor any other part of Polish Silesia exhibits outward signs of the Hitler movement. Early attempts by some Germans to form Brown Shirt organizations or to indulge in swastika flag-waving were quickly suppressed by the Polish authorities, as, of course, was to be expected. I heard some stories of secret National Socialist drilling in the depths of the forests, but found it difficult to believe them, for the Poles are everywhere on the alert.

Political Coöperation Far Off

It would be ridiculous, however, to suppose that Herr Hitler and his gospel of the "Third Reich," which includes all Germans, has not had a great effect in this region. Nationalistic feeling has been stirred up, and any chance of real political collaboration between Poles and Germans in this region appears farther off than ever it was.

Polish Silesia consists of two parts. Much the larger is that portion of Upper Silesia which was in German possession before the war. Today it has a population of 1,100,000, and is almost exclusively industrial, as it was then. The smaller part, which is mainly agricultural, is made up of a slice of what was Austrian Silesia, perhaps better known as the Duchy of Teschen, before the war. It reaches into the Beskid range of the Carpathians and incloses the headwaters of the Vistula, the great river of Poland; its scenery is of the romantic and beautiful type of the Scottish Highlands. Its population is 300,000. On the other side of the hills lies Czechoslovakia.

All that is now Polish Silesia was in hot dispute in 1918-19. Poles contended with Germans for the major part of the country and with Czechoslovakia for the smaller. Conflict ensued. Agreement respecting the division of Teschen was not reached until July, 1920, and it was not until as late as May, 1922, that the convention was signed by Poland and Germany which regulated and still regulates the situation in Upper Silesia. The relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia are of an ever-increasing friendliness; unfortunately, the same cannot be said of those between Poland and Germany.

Longer Than Versailles Treaty

Of all the conventions, treaties and agreements that mark the post-war period the Geneva Convention which divided Upper Silesia was extraordinary by reason of its sheer length. It contains more than 600 articles, and is longer even than the Treaty of Versailles itself.

The German representative who signed the convention declared that Germany accepted it only under compulsion, and looked to the future for redress. Ominous words, yet the convention was based on two fundamentals; one, that the division of the territory was not to disrupt its economic life, and the other, that the minorities, whether Polish or German, were to be protected. The Germans might indeed, have fared worse.

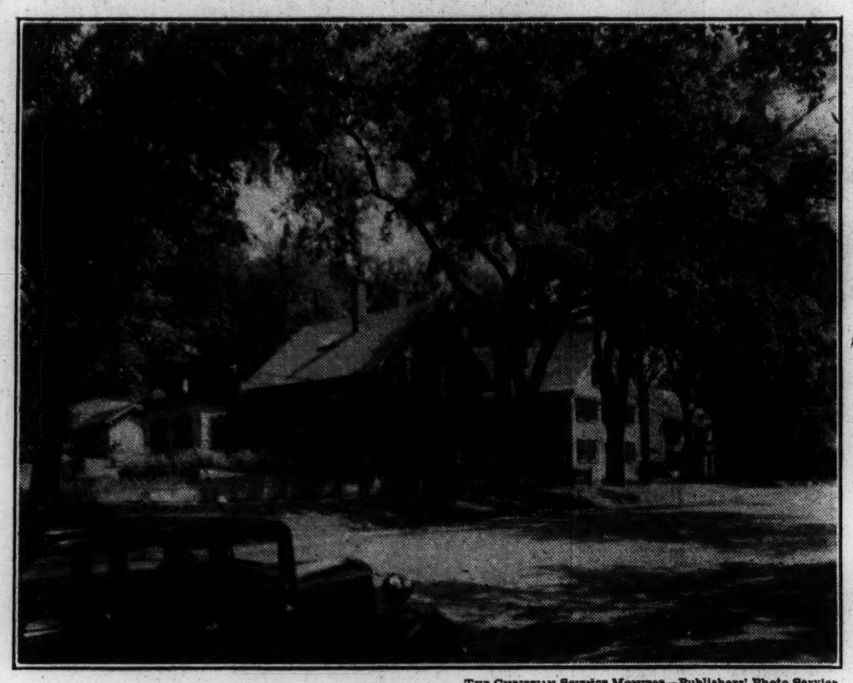
This convention was limited to 15 years; it therefore will normally expire in May, 1937.

Great wealth in minerals, of which abundant and excellent coal is by far the principal, constitutes the foundation of all business in the country. In 1922 the position was that the owners and masters of the coal, zinc and other mines, of the mills and other industrial enterprises, of Katowice and its tributary region were German.

It was mainly German capital that was behind everything, and the Deutsches Bank and the Dresdner Bank had important branches in this city. Big business expressed itself in German, as all the captains of industry were German, which besides had been the official language until Poland came into possession.

On the other hand, practically all the workers and operatives were Polish—men, women and children of Polish stock speaking a dialect corrupt but recognizably Polish. It is out of the interplay of these two factors that the present economic stress is accentuated.

When the Great Elms Shake Their Shadows Soft



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers' Photo Service

Trees on the Concord-Lexington Highway, Concord, Mass.

Hawthorne, Alcott, Emerson and Thoreau Looked Up to These

Elms brooding over the quiet street, throwing their great banks of cool shadows in dark mantles that are slashed with lacings of golden sunlight, this enclose the muted peace, not of a Concord, Mass., street, but of New England's Main Street.

Dignity and order are in the houses whose foundations are sunk in past centuries of Concord history. Dignity and majesty in the elms whose roots are sunk deep in a corner of New England that has watched history sweep by, not in the spectacular march of stirring events so much as in the deep and even flow of a progress that has never quite gotten away from the days of contemplative leisure.

This is the New England of Hawthorne, Alcott, Emerson and Thoreau, a New England rich in its heritage of culture and tradition. This is the New England where even the swift flow of modern traffic becomes muted and a little less flamboyant.

Alcohol Deluge Ready to Sweep Away Prohibition

State Law Signed by Ely Provides Tavern Vote by Municipalities

Massachusetts is legally prepared for the return of John Barleycorn, as soon as the final dot is placed on repeal, probably about 10 o'clock tonight.

The tempestuous special session of the Legislature brought eleventh-hour action last night with the signing of the liquor law by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Distribution of 15 quill pens, with which the law was signed, commemorated the return of conviviality to the state.

The signing of this law climaxes another chapter in the long history of Massachusetts liquor control. But this measure has little of control in it as finally enacted. Only the provision for state supervision and certain curbs placed upon the distillers, who are prohibited from holding financial interest in distributing agencies, make any real improvement over the "old order."

It is a far cry from the law proposed by the Warren Commission, which would have placed the entire liquor traffic, from production to selling, under a state corporation. It is a loosely devised scheme with a place made for taverns at the option of localities, for restaurants, for clubs, package stores and drug stores. There is strong justification for skepticism that a three-man commission can provide any effective control of so many sluices all open and pouring liquor out for the public.

Distribution of Licenses

The distribution of licenses will most likely start this afternoon. Of Boston's 1350 quota for clubs, restaurants, hotels and packing stores, only 500 will be ready for issuance. The Boston police have finished investigation of only that number of applications.

For the first time in many years the cloture rule was invoked in the Senate to expedite the passage of the measure and to put a damper on the fulibustering tactics of Senator Charles C. Warren of Arlington. He led the opposition to acceptance of the compromise tavern report of the conference committee, but was forced to give way before a coalition of wet Democrats and organization Republicans. The tavern finally has been made subject to acceptance by municipalities at special elections with 20 per cent of the licenses kept for tavern keepers.

Utah, which will be the thirty-sixth state to ratify repeal, has delayed action until 7 o'clock (Mountain Standard Time) with the result that final moving of liquor supplies from the wholesalers to the retailers will be held up until around 10 p. m. However, the moving of liquor to distribution points is well under way.

Converging on Boston

From the South come the "whisky trains"; trains are moving across the Canadian border toward Boston; more than a dozen carloads of liquor are already in the freight yards; consignment of Italian and French wines are on the high seas and boatloads have already landed in New York en route to Boston.

Nearer home thousands of barrels of beer are waiting at Boston breweries for delivery and a large supply of bonded whisky may be released from government stores.

With motors whirring, dealers' trucks will be drawn up at wholesalers' warehouses ready for the loading and a dash through the streets to the various dispensaries.

Swanky grills and service bars have been installed in many hotels. Several hostelries, insured against loss by reservations, will hold gala openings, with waiters, colorfully costumed, filling the breach required by law between the patrons and the bars.

Proving that it can be done, police will perch like Poe's raven within the speakeasies, until patronage droops and fades and all the relics of the "jazz age" are covered with dust. It is doubtful if the speakeasies and the more festive night clubs will be able to obtain licenses. For Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman will probably "blackball" all places which have consistently violated prohibition.

A record number of persons invaded the executive chambers to see the Governor sign the measure, including Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, many legislators and members of the executive council.

Revenue Growing In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARITZBURG, S. Af.—Possibility of an increase in income tax rebates was hinted by Mr. A. F. Corbett, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when addressing the Congress of Chambers of Commerce here.

"It is suggested," he said, "that the rebate be increased from £300 to £400. As the abatement was dropped from £400 to £300 because of the financial exigencies, I have no doubt that the moment these exigencies are removed the Minister will probably be inclined to give favorable consideration to the suggestion."

He also thought that a good case could be made out for the remission of some stamp duties.

"At present, owing to gold taxation and increased duties revenue is flowing in so fast that the Treasury has almost more money than we know what to do with," he declared.

Loan Capacity Offered as Test

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary Hull's view of the private debt situation, Argentina suggesting that the question be referred to a subcommittee to decide. Chile seconded the Argentine motion.

Mr. Hull agreed that the United States delegation would serve on the subcommittee but reiterated that it would not discuss the question of private debts. The subcommittee was assigned to report Dec. 8.

Food and Drug Act Reforms Demanded

(Continued from Page 1)

to mere invective; there is a singularly small residium of specific criticism of the bill. On concrete points, the bill's sponsors have announced their willingness to coöperate in drafting changes.

One of the few tangible matters raised is in connection with point seven—the informative labeling of foods and drugs. Opponents claim that this would give away a manufacturer's private formula. Such is, of course, no part of the bill's objective. There should be a simple compromise possible and the Department of Agriculture expects it will come, so that the purchaser may know what he is buying without insisting upon trade secrets.

Criticism Made

A second criticism is that the bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture too great authority. This is one of the 1906 charges. It is described today as "autocratic control of a political appointee." However, the bill's sponsors point out that all decisions of the secretary must be "in accordance with the law" and are all subject to court review. If any decisions are found unreasonable or arbitrary, they will be declared invalid by any relevant court.

The rest of the criticism against the bill is largely composed of such charges as "The bill will cripple three major industries." "It is a mischievous and dangerous measure." etc.

But the Government has a powerful case. It has merely to go down the list of damaging productions and almost incredible cases of fraud which have occurred in the last two or three. The list is formidable. Advertising claims, some published in journals of repute, have turned out to be deceptive and dangerous.

Wise Clothes Buying Stressed in Course On Money Control

Wise purchasing of clothing was discussed by Miss Alice H. Haley, instructor at the Garland School of Home Making, last evening, in a course on "How to Manage Money," at the Old South Meeting House, given by the Massachusetts State Department of Education. The Boston Better Business Bureau is prepared to furnish detailed information.

Price is not necessarily an indication of quality, Miss Haley told her audience, and whether the budget permits an annual expenditure of $50 or $30,000, there are certain points to remember, such as the length of service expected from a garment, the purpose it is to serve its relation to the rest of the wardrobe, the personal habits of the purchaser, the style most likely to give lasting satisfaction, and, naturally, the amount of money available.

Although everyone cannot judge fabrics, Miss Haley recommended a number of precautions which everyone might take, namely, examination for broken threads, for imperfections in the weave, oil or soiled spots, knotted threads, and loose weaving which would render a textile liable to sag. While not always to be depended on, she suggested as a fairly safe course to adopt relying upon the judgment of a well-established store, trade name or brand. Some of the things which detract from the value of a piece of clothing, she pointed out, are perishable trimming, a style too scant to premit remodeling, shades requiring frequent dry-cleansing, and materials needing constant repair.

Lectures in this course are given Monday evenings from 6:15 to 7:15.

Melville Shoe Sales Up

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Sales of Melville Shoe Company in the four weeks ended Nov. 25 totaled $1,860,551, an increase of 26 per cent over 1932 volume for the corresponding 1932 period.

Aldrich Helps Glass Learn Who Defeated His Bank Bill

Huey Long, Wall Street and Banking Group Led Fight—Chase Bank Head Agrees Unified System Is Greatest Need

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The peppery little figure of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia confronted Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank, across a green baise Senate committee table today and threshed out with him the whole inside story of undercover banking opposition to the drastic Glass Banking Act of 1933.

By the time the Senator had completed, he had belabored speculative Wall Street and the bankers' lobby, had broken his verbal cudgel over the head of Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana, and thrown the pieces after the American State Department and the American Bankers' Association.

More serious than his caustic comment on the erstwhile opponents of the Bank Act were intimate revelations of the future working of the new financial law, and the frank opinions elicited from Mr. Aldrich on every variety of banking problem, including a vigorous support for a modified banking system.

Without mentioning Mr. Long directly by name, Mr. Glass nevertheless identified him as "the Senator who led the 21-day filbuster against the bank law in the last session of Congress," and charged directly that he had worked in collusion with Mr. Charles S. McCain, former president and now a director of the Chase Bank, to defeat the bill ostensibly because it restricted state banks, but actually because it divorced big financial institutions from their investment affiliates.

Aldrich Favored Bill

On his part, Mr. Aldrich declared full and complete sympathy with the Glass bill, and revealed for the first time details of the inner struggle within the Chase Bank which ousted Mr. Albert H. Wiggin from the presidency and broke down the McCain influence, through the exertion of the powerful Rockefeller family, to which Mr. Aldrich is related by marriage.

Mr. Glass revealed at one point that the Roosevelt Administration intends to ask Congress immediately for an additional $400,000,000 to implement the bank deposit feature of the new act.

Mr. Glass and Mr. Aldrich were drawn into joint declarations that they believe the major need of American banking is a unified system, while from Mr. Glass came frank admissions that parts of his bank act, limiting state banks, are "very likely unconstitutional."

The small, haawk-faced Virginian appeared unexpectedly before the committee to question Mr. Aldrich on proposed restrictive changes in the bank law which the latter recommended in a prepared statement last week. Mr. Glass, whose pugnacity is at once a cause of affection and awe to his colleagues, came with a chip on his shoulder, but as Mr. Aldrich agreed with one after another of his propositions for banking reform and frequently went them one better, he appeared visibly mollified and finally declared he "was in good humor again."

Referring to the irregularities in the Chase bank uncovered in previous hearings, and disowned by the Rockefeller interests under Mr. Aldrich, Senator Glass observed at the outset:

"I get the impression from Mr. Aldrich's testimony that he would expiate the irregularities and shocking maladministration of certain bankers by proposing now to put the whole banking community in a strait-jacket, on the assumption that bankers generally are addicted to these excesses of immoral greed.

"I don't think bankers generally and particularly in smaller communities are stock gamblers, or members of those infernal crews that have been exposed by the committee," he continued.

Declaring that any law might be evaded, he turned directly on Mr. Rockefeller's son-in-law and declared that the Chase board of directors which voted Mr. Wiggin a $100,000 annual pension, of which Mr. Aldrich was one, took action, "in absolute contravention of the statutes of New York State and of the holdings of the court."

Aldrich Is Embarrassed

Mr. Aldrich protested that this pension had been declared legal on advice of counsel and that when granted the board knew nothing of Mr. Wiggin's personal speculations in the stock market. Evidently embarrassed, Mr. Aldrich for the first time revealed that his banking views had differed profoundly from Mr. Wiggin's when the latter was ousted.

"The difference in policy was of such a character that it made a situation that could not continue," he said.

Senator Glass renewed his attack and charged that Chase executives with other bank executives had actively lobbied against the banking act, assailing particularly those very provisions which Mr. Aldrich now claimed should be strengthened.

These bank lobbyists, he charged, worked in collusion with the man who, "most violently and vituperatively assailed the bill on the floor of the Senate," and referring apparently to Senator Long he charged this Senator with being in constant touch with Mr. McCain, Chase bank director, who organized the bankers' fight.

Alaskan Road Bid $113,700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Dec. 5 — The Wright-Stock Construction Company, bidding $113,700, was low bidder on a federal road project here this month. It is expected that the contract will be awarded and work start by Dec. 15. The project calls for widening and resurfacing three miles of Tongass highway south of Ketchikan, in the Tongass national forest.

W. T. Grant November Sales

W. T. Grant Company had November sales volume of $6,899,535, an increase of 8.9 per cent over a year ago.

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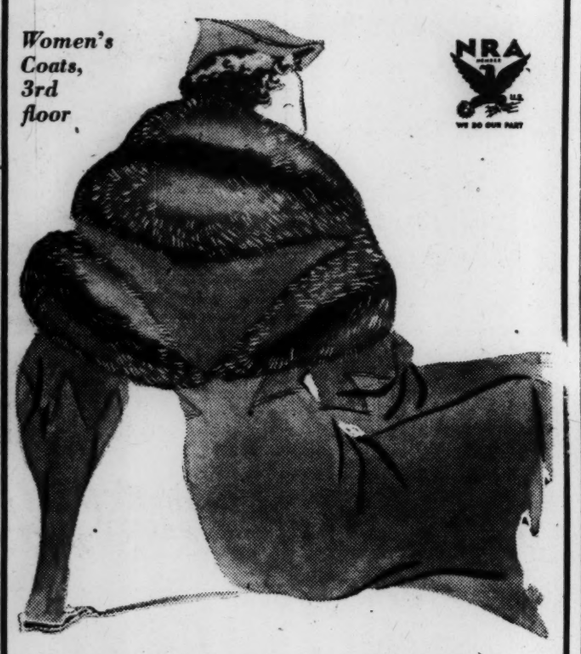

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Molyneux's famous square collar in silky black Persian. The important black coat with magnificent Mink shawl. Paquin's question-mark collar in Pointed Sitka Fox. And the coat with Kolinsky used in an entirely new dressmaker way. Beautifully shaded gray Persian collar and cuff treatment, used in the Schiaparelli manner, on a Lapis blue coat. Great, cape-length shawls of luxurious Beaver.

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Fifth special exhibit featuring JAPANESE things!

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Japanese brocades to brighten modern rooms . . . beautiful prints, including Hiroshige's, at $1.95 to $7.50 . . . elephants galore of crystal, rose-quartz, malacite, and ivory at $1 to $2.95 . . . hand carved ivory Japanese groups at $3.95 and $5 . . . shaded silk kimonas and slippers in brocaded travelling cases at $12.50 . . . genuine bronzes from a well-known Yokohama collector including bookends, lanterns and a few old Temple Pieces

Filene's Round-the-World Gift Shop—Second Floor—Franklin-Hawley Street Building. Grace Hunter—our round the world buyer—will be glad to show you the highlights of our collection.

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An innovation with a real service story behind it

A Stearns Permanent and Coiffure

for Young Daughters of School Age

$10

A studied coiffure for the very young, not too simple, not too sophisticated, but personalized to suit the girl. She may be a little girl with unruly straight hair who has dreamed of a permanent but never had one. She may be a sophisticated college freshman who must budget carefully. Our skilled experienced operators will give these $10 schoolgirl permanents. Mothers may send their daughters in and entrust them to Stearns' "safe hands." Call our Consulting Director, "Liberty 0165" and she will make an appointment for any time of day. *Tenth floor.*

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BOSTON

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THE BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE collection of Sterling Silver Teaware is most satisfying in its scope . . . embracing as it does replicas of the chefs-d'œuvre of famed masters as well as more modest suites for smaller homes and apartments.
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Harriman Urges Expanded Use Of Silver in Money

Demands Also Government of Business by Itself With NRA as Umpire

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 5 (AP)—Advised that the NRA goal visioned by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is "self-government of business by business," the chamber's western division meeting moved toward its conclusion here today.

In an address prepared for delivery at a breakfast, which opens the meeting's final-day program, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the national chamber, said the organization's officials were exerting every effort to bring about the "self-government" goal.

Mr. Harriman asserted the Government's place in the NRA picture should be merely that of "an umpire to see that the consuming public is not injured."

He said it was "interesting to note that the basic principle underlying the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the lessening of the rigidity of our anti-trust laws and, therefore, the lessening of interference of government with business."

He asserted, however, that a danger was that the "pendulum will swing too far toward government control and government interference with business" from another side.

While advocating an immediate return to the gold standard, Mr. Harriman said that larger use of silver, especially by joint action of the larger nations, should be considered.

Burned Crib to Kill Rats

Mr. Harriman charged that the present securities law had "burned the cornerib in order to kill the rats," and urged modification which would preserve complete publicity provisions, but would relieve from punitive damages directors who have honestly tried to comply with the law.

He also said the legislation for bank deposit insurance should be changed by "making the liability of banks reasonable and definite."

"Let it be recognized," Mr. Harriman said, "that the important thing is to restore promptly on private account the construction and other capital goods industries; let employers and employees realize that annual income and not hourly rate is the important factor."

Tracing the course of prices since the turn of the century, he said that in the United States they had remained comparatively stable from 1922 to 1929 in spite of low gold production because of increased monetary efficiency and use of checks and credit.

Agreeing that gold supply was a "contributing" factor to the fall in prices since 1929, he said that the gold standard adopted "must be a realistic gold standard, taking into account the necessity of restoring prices to somewhere near the 1926 level."

For Larger Use of Silver

Mr. Harriman touched briefly on silver, saying that its larger use should be "seriously considered, especially if it can be brought about as a result of joint action by the great commercial nations of the world."

Mr. Harriman pointed to transportation and home development as prospective avenues of capital investment and employment.

"The light-weight, high-speed, air-conditioned train and car promise to revolutionize both railroad and trolley transportation," he said. "Many millions of dollars and many many thousands of men can thus be employed. In the field of home construction 40,000,000 of our population are living in crowded, obsolete, or ill-designed homes, and many other homes require modernization. A rough estimate would indicate that over $40,000,000,000 will be required properly to rehouse our population. This means work for many millions of men for many long years.

"Such a vast program for the remaking of our homes and our transportation systems can only be carried out with a stable currency and sound economic conditions. These are my reasons for urging this relatively simple economic program."

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Original New York cast, directed by Leo Bulgakov. 8:15.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell. 8:15.

"S. S. TENACITY" (Peabody Playhouse). Drama of French water front by Charles Vildrac. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Hoopla," with Clara Bow and Richard Cromwell, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians on the stage—also three acrobatic comedians with some novel stunts. Fast-motion pictures of front formations on window panes. 11 a. m., 1:58, 4:50, 7:42, 10:30.

KEITH'S—"Little Women," 9:45, 11:45, a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Christopher Bean," with Marie Dressler and Lionel Barrymore. Charley Chase comedy. Vaudeville includes remarkably intelligent dog. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE—"Dancing Lady," Joan Crawford in a more spirited rôle than heretofore. "Our Gang" comedy. Billy Payne, radio tenor, on stage. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Take a Chance" and "The Mad Game." A light comedy with music and a heavy kidnap gang story. The chances are not quite so good. Paramount at 9:19, 12:05, 2:51, 5:37, 8:23. Fenway at 12:58, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55.

UPTOWN—"After Tonight," with Constance Bennett. American Legion Glee Club. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:50.

BOSTON—"The Right to Romance," with Ann Harding. Reviewed yesterday. Vaudeville with John Marvin—another in the string of radio stars. 10:19 a. m., 1:36, 4:44, 7:47, 10:50.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Canadiens. 8:30.

Music

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Piano recital by students of the preparatory course. In Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL—First of two open-house concerts in which Bach's six violin and piano sonatas will be played by Anita Shure, violinist, and Frank Glaser, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE FAIR. In the Copley-Plaza Hotel. 9 a. m. to 9.

TOMORROW

Music

RICHARD CROOKS—Sings at Morning Musicale in Statler Hotel, 11 a. m.

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Piano recital at noon.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Exploring the Sky," 11 a. m.; "Greece and Rome," 2.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Jewelry," Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

"EDUCATION OR CATASTROPHE"—Lecture by Sarah Wambaugh, formerly technical adviser to the League of Nations, before the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women. 111 Charles River Road. 3.

GREEK HANDCRAFTS—Exhibition of Greek refugee handcrafts at home of Mrs. Charles Peabody, 197 Brattle Street, Cambridge. 10 a. m. to 2. Wednesday and Thursday.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—Mrs. William H. Brown speaks on "The Future Course of Action for Militant Prohibitionists." Salada Auditorium, Berkeley and Stuart Streets. 2.

Theaters

"One Sunday Afternoon"

Plymouth Theater—Leo Peters and Leslie Spiller present "One Sunday Afternoon," a play by James Hagan, directed by Leo Bulgakov, beginning Dec. 4, 1933. First time in Boston.

Mr. Hagan's play has been described as a simple little love story, a charming comedy, tender, naïve, sentimental, unassuming, ingratiating. All these terms are applicable to it, in degree, but all together they hardly do justice to the play or to the production. The story indeed is simple, hardly more than an anecdote. An uncouth, small-town, middle-aged dentist discovers after a quarter of a century that the girl he married is after all far preferable to the one he lost to a rival. But in telling the story the author has outlined his characters so skillfully and indicated so subtly the progress of the dramatic action that he has not only brought to life through his people a period and a locality, but has endowed them with universal human implications. That is why the piece enjoyed a 10-months run in New York.

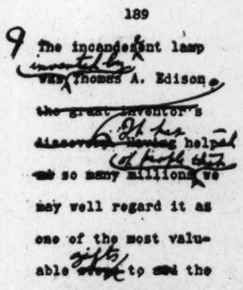
Mr. Hagan has been singularly fortunate, too, in his production. In Mr. Leo Bulgakov he found probably the one director in America to give his play complete and understanding realization on the stage. The most careful and exacting attention has been given to every detail of the performance and the staging. Humor there is in abundance, but there is no playing for the easy laugh, and the undercurrent of tender sympathy is never absent. And so far from feeling any sense of let-down after so long a run, the spectator might easily have believed that last night's was the first performance of a well rehearsed production.

Mr. Lloyd Nolan's Biff Grimes, crude, inarticulate, blundering, honest, is a masterpiece of interpretation. Miss Francesca Bruning's Amy matches it—the wife who loves and leads. Miss Mary Holsman and Mr. Rankin Mansfielde admirably complement them as the other pair, and Mr. Percy Helton contributes an amazingly true sketch of a town character. Each of the other members of the cast is a clearly characterized individual.

Because of the quietness and subtlety of the treatment, Mr. Bulgakov has been charged with putting on a Russian play in an American setting. That is nonsense. What he has done is to apply the finest methods of "interior" acting and imaginative production to a distinctively indigenous drama. The result is one of the rare achievements of our stage. L. A. S.

The Editor's Puzzle

189



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Pending Liquor Cases To Be Pushed, U. S. Attorney Ford Says

Every existing violation of the Eighteenth Amendment, regardless of repeal of prohibition tomorrow, will be prosecuted as usual pending instruction from Washington, Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, United States attorney, told newspaper men in an interview in the Federal Building today. He stated emphatically there will be no let-down as far as he is concerned in the prosecution of pending liquor cases. Mr. Ford pointed out those involved in the cases broke the law when it was in effect and therefore will be prosecuted in the same matter after repeal as they were before.

Asked whether there would be arrests for violations following official repeal of the dry act tomorrow, Mr Ford said that undoubtedly there will be offenses under repeal for which the United States Attorney has the power to prosecute.

He declared that while Washington is making a thorough study of the law and the power it may have with the Eighteenth Amendment repeal, it will be his duty to see that offenses under repeal will be brought to justice.

Mr. Ford also said pending rum-running cases will be prosecuted and that forfeiture of boats and cargoes of liquor will be sanctioned by the courts. Liquor in the custody of custom officials following repeal probably will be sold at auction, he said.

Parole System Cost Is Lower Than Jail

A properly organized parole system is cheaper to construct and administer than a prison system and it turns out a safer and better product. This is the opinion voiced today by Mr. Samuel A. Lewisohn, New York prison authority, before members of the Massachusetts Civic League at a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club.

Mr. Lewisohn described the system under which an interchange of duties would be possible between boards of parole and probation. The two phases should be theoretically combined and the officers used interchangeably since their duties and fields are largely similar, he said.

Discussing the economies of his plan, Mr. Lewisohn said, "I do not know how much you are thinking of spending in Massachusetts for parole work. In New York we spend annually approximately $360,000. Ample provision for this purpose is better than money poured out on bricks and mortar for prisons, and in the end much cheaper."

Music

Fogg Museum Concert

The first of a series of informal concerts at Fogg Museum, Harvard University, was given yesterday afternoon by the Radcliffe Choir, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. Three pieces by Bach for women's voices and organ initiated the concert—"Good News from Heaven" from the Christmas Oratorio, "Bist du bei mir," a lovely bit culled from Anna Magdalena's "Notenbuch," and the "Suscepit Israel" from the Magnificat in D. Next came a Bach Sonata for flute, violin and klavier, with the organ of the museum replacing the klavier. In this Mr. John Brooks played the flute part, and Miss Elizabeth Ware the violin part, while Mr. Bernard C. Jones was at the organ. In the choral Bach and in the groups which followed Miss Margaret Funkhauser played the organ with Mr. Jones.

Two psalms by Marcello, "Qual anelante cervo" and "Al Signor," offered good scope for the clear, vibrant tones and smooth phrasing of the choir. Dowland's "The Lachrymæ Pavane" proved a rarely beautiful bit, exquisite in its workmanship, in its handling of voices and in its suave and characteristic organ part. The "Agnus Dei" from Mozart's Coronation Mass went, possibly, with less effectiveness than some of the other pieces, but it nevertheless maintained a pleasant degree of smoothness and competence.

The final music of the afternoon, Poniridy's "Missa Brevis Byzantine," held much interest. This work of a contemporary composer is based on old themes, worked out in a manner eminently suitable to their development, combining the old and the new. There is abundant use of the old modes, a skilled polyphonic manner, much use of a ground bass and open fifths against which are set careening voices of organ and singers. Especially poignant in its loveliness was the Agnus, in which a solo voice traced a melody of delicate, ethereal beauty.

In all, yesterday's concert was an auspicious start for this new series, which by their very informality, are vested with a distinctive charm. C. S. B.

Dench Leaves Alaskan Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Commander C. H. Dench, captain of the Coast Guard cutter Tallapoosa, stationed in Juneau since 1930, has been transferred to post as chief of staff of the Florida division of the Coast Guard, it was made known. Lieut.-Commander Fletcher W. Brown has been named to take charge of the Junea ustation.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report,

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and rainy weather and somewhat warmer tonight and early Wednesday; temperatures will be above freezing; moderate easterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow or rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not so cold tonight.

Vermont: Rain or snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not quite so cold tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon.

Massachusetts: Probably rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and in southeast portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain tonight and Wednesday, rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east shifting to southeast winds; weather overcast and occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:08 p. m., Wednesday 1:43 a. m. Height of tides 9.4 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Arlene Jackson	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Holiday program	popular	Phil Regan, songs.
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music	Dance music
6:00	Hill billy music	Evening Tattler;	Reports; music	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	Brunswick Orch.	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Cheerio's Mosaic	Merry-Go-Round	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	NBC musical prgm	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"Why Taxpayers	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Fischer's Orch.
7:30	Strike," speakers	Lum and Abner	James Roosevelt	Dell Campo, songs
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"	Italian string trio.
8:15	mystery drama	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam	Master of Mystery
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch
8:45	"Trade and Mark"	his orchestra	Male Chorus	Mandolin Band
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	"Poet's Gold"	Organ recital
9:30	"The Witch of Endor,"	Ed Wynn; quartet;	California Melo-	Le Paradis Band.
9:45	dramatic sketch	Voorhees's Orch.	dies; popular	Reports; news
10:00	Billy Lossez and his	Cruise of the Seth	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Columbians, dance
10:15	orchestra	Parker	Sevitzky Orch.	orchestra
10:30	Popular vocal	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	News flashes	Robert Simmons.	Reports; news	Nino Martini; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Rines Orchestra	Meroff Orchestra	his orchestra	Gertrude Niesen
11:30	Meyer Davis and	Paul Whiteman	Isham Jones and	Dance program
11:45	his orchestra	and his orchestra	his orchestra	Sign off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WAAB, "In the Master's Music Room," recorded program.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, "The Playboys"—"Six Hands on Two Pianos."
1:30 WEEI, Orlando's Plaza Concert Ensemble.
2:00 WAAB, Boston University—University of Pennsylvania debate: "Resolved: That the Principles of the NRA should Become Permanent Features of the American Government's Policy." B. U. (negative), Penn. (affirmative).
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: drama, Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
3:00 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics"; orchestral.
4:15 WBZ, Frances White, vaudeville star.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert.
6:15 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding; Conrad Thibault; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra; Norma Terriss, soloist.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; orchestra, William Daly, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ WEEI (10:30), Anniversary of Federal Council of Churches of Christ: address, President Roosevelt; other speakers; Westminster Choir.
11:15 WAAB, Modern Male Chorus, Andre Kostelanetz, director.

Boston Snapshots

Skiing Comes First—"This is really last month's exhibition of photographs," said a woman of the Appalachian Mountain Club as she flicked the light switch which we had been fumbling vainly to find. "Yes, I know we announced a new showing of pictures by members of the club for today, but, you see, it has been too good a day for skiing! That's the new exhibition lying in those packages on the table right there!" Evidently here is a club that is true to its name and puts side-issues in their proper places.

* * *

Snow Inside and Out—The exhibition which was hanging for this extra day on the walls of the mountain club consisted of bromoils by Mr. Raymond E. Hanson. The subjects ranged all the way from hot sand dunes, through rain in the Shenandoah Valley, to New England snow scenes. Every one was a thing of beauty—but what struck us as the most appealing picture of all was the one framed in the high window at the end of the room. Through the panes two trees were outlined with new snow against the dark background of crowding Beacon Hill houses. Shadows cast by the window itself and by an iron railing round a little terrace made a delicate tracery on the fresh blanket of white.

* * *

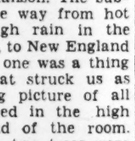
Marionettes and Shadows—Hair ribbons bobbed up and down, small voices murmured ecstatically, and grown-ups cooed approval as Peter Rabbit and his friends went through various adventures on the Animal Rescue League's marionette stage on Monday. As the tiny figures danced on their jerking strings, portentous shadows loomed on the wall behind the stage—cast by the unseen operators. The show given at the League's Fair in the Copley-Plaza is the one which is being used to entertain the children of many schools. It was preceded by motion pictures showing Peter and the other players with their firm friends, the children of the Grenfell missions in Labrador.

* * *

Propaganda Misses Mark—"I wonder if any of you children in this audience ever forget to feed your pets in the morning?" said Peter Rabbit's mother in the course of the Animal Rescue League marionette show. "Wouldn't you feel bad if your mothers forgot to feed you before you went to school?" "No!" piped a little five-year-old with great feeling.

* * *

Birds of a Feather—The army of starlings which makes its headquarters on the front of the Uptown Theater will find itself in aristocratic company on Sunday. Nine hundred blue-blooded carrier pigeons from all parts of the country will be assembled in Horticultural Hall in competition for the prizes offered by the New England Federation of Fanciers. Hearing of the event, we had visions of a grand flapping of wings as nearly 1000 birds were released to fly to their respective homes. Unfortunately, we learn that the valuable fowls will not be permitted to return under their own power.



* * *

Look Them in the Eye—The pigeons which strut about the walks on the Common may appear to be good birds—but look them in the eye and their plebeian ancestry will be apparent. "The best birds must have five circles in their eyes,' said Mr. Lewis F. Curtis of Chestnut Hill—and Mr. Curtis really ought to know. He has been raising pigeons since 1904 and at the very moment he talked to us several of his birds were arriving at New York on the Bremen after winning highest honors at an international show in Antwerp. It seems that Curtis birds have a very good chance of carrying off various ribbons at the show in Horticultural Hall this week.

* * *

Ahead of Their Time—Snow swirled over the bleak darkness of the old Granary Burial Ground as we hurried past to keep a five o'clock appointment. Raising our eyes for a moment we were dismayed to read in blazing electric letters, "The Time Is Now 5:58." The evidence of our own watch being supported by neighboring clocks, we waited until the sign had again flashed out its commendatory message about a popular make of cars, to see what the next time bulletin would be. Sure enough, it was 5:59. Perhaps this stating of the time one hour in advance is a subtle indication of the advanced design of the automobiles advertised—perhaps only a sign of the somnolence of the advertising department. We were also rather intrigued by the blazing statement that draft-proof "floors" are a feature of these vehicles.

"THE Corona"
Fries seven pancakes at a time, makes them perfectly round, of equal size and thickness, beautifully browned without scorching. Just as suitable for scones. Scotch cast—Price 5/9. Super quality—Price 5/9. Post free U. K. and Northern Ireland.
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MANCHESTER ENGLAND

Recovery Boomed By Extension Work In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5—New Hampshire's share in the recovery program of 1933 is graphically told in the report issued by the Extension Service at New Hampshire University, in which several state records were broken and new "high" standards attained for the first time within the history of the service.

Of unusual interest, the junior forestry planting campaign was one of the achievements of the year, no less than half a million white pine and spruce being planted by this division of 4-H members on 5000 acres of idle land owned by towns and individuals.

All records were broken for potato yields in New Hampshire in bushels to the acre harvested, 38 growers qualifying in the 300-bushel-to-the-acre class. The highest score shows that one of the largest produce growers had harvested 524 bushels on an acre sown.

Statistics showed a total of 185 towns in the state participating in the emergency garden and canning projects, representing 5781 subsistence gardens and in which more than 30,000 individuals were directly benefited. In addition to furnishing fresh vegetables in season a canning program of state-wide proportions netted an economic saving of more than $100,000 in unemployment relief.

The figures tabulated by Mr. J. C. Kendall, director of the service, also indicate that this was but a portion of the economy program, for while fresh vegetables and other produce from the gardens were enjoyed from day to day throughout the season, thousands of cans were preserved for winter use. A conservative estimate of the amount of food thus laid away indicates that upwards of 40,000 cans were filled for future use and that nearly 5000 families were thus benefited.

Muscle Shoals Cities To Build Light Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala., Dec. 5—The Muscle Shoals cities of Sheffield and Tuscumbia, Ala., expect to sign contracts within 30 days with the Tennessee Valley Authority and to begin the construction of municipal light plants with funds made available Nov. 23 from the Public Works Administration. Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, has announced approval of $230,000 to Sheffield and $130,000 to Tuscumbia. Thirty per cent of these amounts constitutes outright grants to defray the labor costs of building distributing systems.

Among the 175 cities and towns that have applied to the Tennessee Valley Authority for similar loans is Florence, third of the tri-cities clustered around Wilson Dam. This city, largest of the three, has asked for a loan of $486,000.

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Troubled State of Europe Reveals Urgent Necessity For Quick Accord on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

the war talk which is so prevalent is absurd.

For not only is France overwhelmingly armed by comparison with Germany, but Poland is also vastly superior to Germany in military strength. There are, besides, such countries as Czechoslovakia, which maintains forces which are proportionately large. Even if the attitude of Italy is doubtful, that country would be largely neutralized by Yugoslavia.

Yet, despite these official computations, the French are now protesting that Germany is really armed. France has collected facts and figures which for a long time it kept concealed in a secret dossier. Now articles which are obviously "inspired" are appearing in the leading newspapers. Indeed, in England too there have been many newspaper "revelations."

Further, it is now denied that a clean bill was ever given to Germany. The Allied Control Commission which operated in Germany until 1927 did not, as is generally believed, report that Germany had destroyed all its arms. It was thought advisable, in the interest of conciliation, to gloss over disconcerting observations.

Poison Gas Experiments

Clearly, however, the retention of prohibited arms by Germany could hardly be on a great scale, and though it may be true that the letter of the treaty was not applied, a relatively few forbidden guns which are now probably obsolete cannot justify the belief in immediate hostilities.

One aspect of the problem of German armaments is not overlooked either in France or in Poland. There is evidence of intensive experiments with poison gas. Bacteriological warfare is openly envisaged. The difficulty of all comparison of arms is that unconsciously the comparison is based on the data of the previous war. In point of fact the character of future warfare may be altogether different. Long ago at The Hague it was sought to rule out chemical warfare, and at Geneva there has been virtual unanimity. Yet it is feared that wonderful modern fortifications would be useless in face of invisible chemical forces which can be released in immense quantities on the "enemy."

Whether Germany is giving orders abroad for various war material—in Russia, in Holland, and in other countries—is naturally difficult to ascertain. Specific allegations are made, but they are not convincing. Vigilance may indeed be called for in the present troubled state of Europe; but a judicious view would seem to be that Germany cannot possibly possess arms which could be matched with the arms of France or even of Poland.

Need for Agreement

Probably the German factories could, in a few years, manufacture considerable quantities of arms if they were once set to work. But that is the best of all reasons for coming to a definite arrangement of a voluntary character with Germany now. It does not suggest an imminent peril. It does suggest the desirability of a more equitable arms agreement before a suicidal race is begun.

In regard to semi-military organizations, a different story must be told. There are such bodies as Storm Troops and Steel Helmets which undoubtedly receive military training. Significant is the order given to the German papers that they must not publish anything which gives the impression that these corps work with the Reichswehr, and the recent case of a London correspondent who frankly referred to the military character of maneuvers cannot be ignored. It is likewise forbidden to describe the Wehrsport—athletic activities which are singularly like army training.

The National Socialist organizations are controlled by a general staff. They have superior officers. According to the accounts now published three combat groups form a section commanded by a lieutenant, four sections form a company commanded by a captain, and three to five battalions form a regiment, with three regiments in each brigade. There are altogether 25 divisions. These National Socialist volunteers are modeled on the pattern of the army.

Germany's Trained Men

Undoubtedly they can properly be described as trained men, and undoubtedly they can speedily be mobilized. They are taught how to handle rifles, machine guns and cannon; they are taught signaling, transport and engineering; they are drilled and disciplined; they have depots and barracks. Then there are the voluntary labor camps in which are hundreds of thousands of men who indulge in work and play which may well be put in the category of military training. Professional men and students are being sent to them. There are also organizations for the mobilization of war veterans which may number more than 1,000,000 effectives. They may, however, be left out of the reckoning as for the most part too old for active military life.

The Temps, which is the principal French newspaper, reckons the Reichswehr, the official army of efficient long-service men, at something more than the figures generally given; and to them must be added 100,000 men discharged at the end of their 12 years' service, all of them capable of forming the framework of a much larger army. Then there are the militarized police. All these, together with the National Socialist troops, are conservatively estimated at 1,345,000 soldiers who are, or soon would be, fully trained. Even if it is supposed that half of them would be needed to train unorganized forces, the Temps declares that Germany could put at once 45 divisions of 15,000 men into the field.

Yet all this merely means that if Germany wants to make war it may be in a position to do so a few years hence. It is an additional argument, not in favor of military competition, but in favor of a frank understanding before it is too late.

New York Architects Renew Plea for Help Of Their Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Renewal of its appeal for support of unemployed architects is contained in the report of the Architect Emergency Committee for the Region of New York, made public today. It declares the temporary measures adopted by the Government cannot overcome conditions in this profession and that they will "remain desperate until the entire country has reached a degree of recovery which will bring about a general resumption of building."

"Even the putting into operation of the public works program will not suffice for a profession 85 per cent of whose members have been and are without work," Mr. Julian Clarence Levi, fellow of the American Institute of Architects and chairman of the emergency committee, declares in his report.

Mr. Levi says that every cent provided for the Architect's Fund has been spent for relief—95 per cent in salaries paid for useful made work and 5 per cent for cash relief, meals and shelter.

"From its very inception this committee recognized the necessity of conducting its affairs so that the maximum measure of relief be given by useful employment and that projects for made work be of a nature to create new employment and not displace other workers," he says.

"In its three years of existence this committee has registered 3155 men and women—more than 50 per cent of the profession—who faced actual need. Of the remainder, another 30 per cent are without work and are carrying on precariously with the aid of family and friends."

The report places the amount of money expended by the fund at $124,000.

Cornell Donor Disclosed

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 5 (AP)—Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, disclosed last night that Mr. Henry H. Westinghouse, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, who passed on Nov. 18, anonymously gave $500,000 to the university in 1925.

Politics Retarding Education's Cause Fellowcrafter Says

Investigation Shows Harm Being Done by Present School System

Only by divorcing the nation's public schools from politics and placing them in the hands of educators, thus eliminating graft and corruption, may school budgets be lowered and the level of American education be raised.

This drastic reorganization, which would effect every grade and high school in the United States, is urged by Mr. Constantine A. Belash, director of the Fellowcrafters, Inc., after a survey of educational systems in many sections of the United States.

He discovered that municipal politics has made decadent inroads into schools, that political graft has skyrocketed budgets and that boss control, by placing in office incompetent teachers, has retarded American education to such an extent that it lags behind the development in many other countries.

Mr. Belash proposes that the Federal Government assume supervision of education throughout the nation. Education would be much safer under Washington's supervision because the higher one goes in government the more honest the officials are, as a whole, he says.

Wants New Portfolio

Mr. Belash proposes that a Secretary of Education be placed in the Cabinet and that a National Board of Education be established as part of the Federal Government. Selection of these officials, however, would be placed in the hands of educational associations, and schools. By eliminating poplar election in this case, political control would be practically nullified.

The Secretary, with the help of the board, would direct the national education program.

Local governments would continue to finance the public schools, but the actual spending would be in the hands of non-political groups of educators. These would be selected by schools and educational societies entirely apart from politics.

Through such a system, Mr. Belash believes, the higher ideals and purposes of the National Education Association, and similar societies, could be injected into the schools.

Of course Mr. Belash realizes the tremendous opposition which will rise against such a plan and the political harangue against further centralization of power in the Federal Government.

Strong public opinion directed toward the educational system from the grasping hands of corrupt city politicians could bring about swiftly the necessary change, Mr. Belash said.

In addition Mr. Belash proposed jury clubs and schools of diplomacy and consular service in American universities to train men for foreign service.

Closed Bank Payment Raised to 15 P. C.

A 15 per cent dividend instead of the 10 per cent previously announced will be paid to depositors of the closed Boston Continental National Bank, Mr. James H. Brennan, receiver, announced today.

Official authority sanctioning the dividend has been given by the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington. About 26,000 depositors will receive approximately $750,000 as a result of the dividend, it was announced. The money will be available to depositors the week before Christmas.

The increased allotment is made possible by the application of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the amount of $250,000, which is to be held by the bank in reserve. The Christmas dividend will make a total distribution up to date of 35 per cent by the bank.

Moscow Confuses the Marxes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left to Right—Harpo Marx, American Comedian; Karl Marx, Originator of Marxian Theory.

'Karl Marx, Comrades'—Amid the Din With a Hop 'n' Skip Our Harpo Hops In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Dec. 5—The arrival of Harpo Marx, who was inadvertently announced as Karl Marx, provided a humorous note at a goodwill party held here last night in the form of a dinner which resident American correspondents tendered the first Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Alexander Troyanovsky and his wife.

Harpo Marx, who arrived after dinner, played selections on his instrument to entertain the guests.

After a number of messages of felicitation from a number of American newspapers and agencies, including The Christian Science Monitor, were read, Mr. Troyanovsky responded with a brief speech, expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him through the appointment and voicing his confidence that an enduring structure of friendship between the two countries could be built.

Mr. V. I. Mezhlauk, vice-president of the State Planning Commission, emphasized the point that the Soviet Union looked for guidance in the technical development of industry and agriculture. Mr. Mezhlauk predicted a second five-year plan the details of which soon will be published.

Among other men prominent in Soviet affairs attending the dinner were the acting foreign commissar, Mr. N. N. Krestinsky, the commissar of foreign trade Mr. A. P. Rosenolz and the outstanding Soviet publicist, Karl Radek.

Washington Treaty Of 1921 Outgrown, Japanese Assert

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (AP)—A Japanese naval office spokesman, commenting today on Secretary of the Navy Swanson's approval of existing navy ratios, declared Japan was dissatisfied with the present 5-5-3 allotment, and would demand an upward revision during a reconsideration of the Washington and London naval pacts.

"In a changing world, nations cannot remain bound forever by old agreements," he said. "The Washington treaty is 12 years old and totally inadequate from Japan's standpoint."

(Secretary Swanson in his report, given out at Washington, stressed the need for an orderly building program and a "treaty navy.")

Little Comment in London

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—London newspapers treated calmly today Secretary of the Navy Swanson's approval of present treaty ratios in his annual report. Several journals displayed prominently the reports of the statement, but only the conservative Post, a traditional advocate of a strong British navy, commented editorially.

It used the secretary's report as a text on which to preach what it regards as Britain's similar need. Emphasizing Great Britain cut her navy and others augmented theirs, the paper asked: "Is it fire-eating militarism or common sense to build more ships if somebody else insists on building more?" Mr. Swanson, the Post added, "has supplied the answer.

Report Satisfies French

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP)—Secretary Swanson's statement approving existing naval ratios was received without excitement by France's government circles today. The Government was represented as feeling the United States left a margin between the number of ships the treaty allows and the number it plans to build, and therefore there could be no criticism from France.

Boulder Dam Expected To Be Finished in 1937

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Dec. 5 (AP)—Mr. Walter K. Young, chief engineer of the United States Bureau of reclamation, said yesterday Boulder Dam, greatest structure of its kind to be built by man, probably will be completed by Sept. 1, 1937.

By September, 1935, he said, power will be generated in the giant hydroelectric plant. Six Companies, Inc., Dam builders, now are 15 months ahead of schedule, said Mr. Young. The contract calls for completion of the dam by April, 1938.

American Naval Policy Supports Orderly Building

Swanson Program Finds Favor Among Friends of Disarmament

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The broadest international implications are contained in the annual report of Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, declaring for a navy built up to treaty strength under "an orderly building program."

First is the notification to other powers that the present treaty ratios—five for Britain, five for the United States and three for Japan—will not be upset except over strong American opposition. This was already produced sensational reactions in Japan, and is the first diplomatic gun in the struggle likely to develop as expiration of the London Naval Treaty approaches.

Second is the promulgation, for the first time in American history, of an orderly instead of a spasmodic building program. Even the most ardent advocates of disarmament see no objections in a regular, long-term building program, and the only dispute comes over its size.

Third is an impression, more implicit than explicit in the report, that the United States Navy should consolidate its forces, refrain from intervening in far-distant areas, and concentrate in protection of continental United States, the Panama Canal and nearby islands.

Fourth is the assumption that reduction of armament is not possible at present, and that the United States should largely discontinue its efforts in that direction.

Fifth is the doctrine—typical of pre-war Europe—that "balanced armament fortifies diplomacy and is an important element in preserving peace and justice."

Despite the requiem which Secretary Swanson offers to disarmament, and his demands for a treaty navy, workers for peace find much to agree with in current naval policy. Faced by the tense Far Eastern situation, both Admirals and rational peace workers—latterly—would limit American military action to the United States and its possessions

Adequate defense of this area, they believe, would be assured certainly by a treaty navy, and according to peace workers by a smaller force. They would have the Government define its naval objectives, and build a navy to meet these needs, with only indirect reference to what other powers are doing.

Lion Oil Company to Increase

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—T. H. Barton, president of Lion Oil Company, says the marketing department of the company will show an increase of approximately 20 per cent on all products over last year. The company operates in Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Governor's Idea

"If there is to be any celebration of this event, I trust that it may be a celebration of the return of law and order, rather than the return of the right to buy intoxicating liquor and that the celebration be observed in that spirit."

Thus Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in a statement last night, views the return of liquor as the return of law and order, even as indications mount that many persons in Boston are preparing to celebrate the event for just what it is—the right to buy intoxicating liquor.

* * *

And There's Confusion

Confusion reigns in Boston City Hall, according to report. By noon today the Boston Licensing Board had not received a copy of the liquor law from the State House. And until this law is carefully reviewed the licenses cannot be given out. The Legislature was two weeks "dishing up" this law, and the Boston authorities have only a few hours to digest it, if liquor is to flow this eventide.

* * *

In the meantime police officials are holding a stand-up Marathon at the speakeasies, which for 13 years have done nicely without any costumed attendants. Many people who didn't know their way around the town are learning where these "speaks" are located. As one distinguishes a barber shop by the striped pole in front, observers are now distinguishing the speakeasy by the "bluecoat" out front.

Wide Business Gain Found in Bay State

Business in every county in Massachusetts showed a substantial gain during the first weeks in November over the same period last year, Mr. William Henry Smith, director of the research and statistical department of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board reports. This, he said, is the first time since the retail sales survey in the State has been tabulated that all sections have shown increases.

Figures for the survey were gathered by the state board from 794 individual concerns in 78 cities and towns in the State. One of the outstanding features of the report, is the fact that the county gains for the most part have been consistent throughout the State. Although a high mark of 21.1 per cent is reached in one county most of the counties show gains of approximately 4.5 to 9 per cent.

Bristol County leads the way with a gain of 21.1 per cent, while Berkshire is second with a gain of 11.5 per cent. Norfolk County showed an increase of 9.9 per cent. Plymouth County gained 2.2 per cent and Suffolk 0.9.

Tercentenary Park Proposed in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5—An alternative to the project of reconstructing Maryland's first State House at St. Mary's City as one of the chief features of the Maryland Tercentenary Celebration has been proposed by Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, director of the Tercentenary Commission. Mr. Shriver has asked citizens of St. Mary's County to choose between the erection of a reproduction of the building which housed the state officers in 1676 and the establishment of a state park on the original site of St. Mary's City.

Factions in Strike At Norwood Confer With Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWOOD, Mass., Dec. 5—Speedy settlement of the strike here of 600 workers in the Winslow Brothers and Smith tannery was expected today as both factions conferred with officials of the New England Regional Labor Board in the Federal Building, Boston, in an effort to effect a compromise.

The strike reached its peak last night when the selectmen voted to authorize police to start proceedings against company guards and other persons implicated in a riot yesterday.

Although up to 2 o'clock today an agreement had not been reached, it was learned authoritatively that the conference will undoubtedly result in both factions agreeing to a settlement, with the workers returning to their jobs immediately.

The New England Regional Labor Board is an intermediary group set up under the National Recovery Administration to aid in settling disputes peacefully. Judge John J. Burns is chairman of the board. Facts in the Norwood strike probably will be submitted to Judge Burns, who in turn will render a decision in the case.

A creamy, light marshmallow—ready to eat. Makes a quick tasty frosting, filling, meringue or sauce. Mixes with Instant Cocoa, peanut butter, jams and jellies. Delightful with hot chocolate.

Delicious

Kellogg's KAFFEE-HAG

(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

Morning, noon, and night . . . a rich, fragrant, hot drink made from the finest grade of Brazilian and Colombian coffee-beans . . . with 97% of the caffeine removed by an improved process.

Get it from your grocer. Or, send 15c for generous sample. Please use coupon.

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Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free) I enclose 15c in stamps. (6) M12.5

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CRANBERRIES—whose crisp, tart-sweet flavor tempts the appetite—and whose rich red color adds a festive touch to all meals.

There are many tempting ways to serve Eatmor Cranberries—sauces, salads, cocktail, desserts.

Your Grocer or Fruit Dealer will give you Eatmor Cranberry Recipe Cards which show many delightful ways of serving Eatmor Cranberries.

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This little doctor prescribes for pots and for pans . . . .

. . . and his prescription, as you can plainly see, is *Bon Ami!* His job is to save whatever he treats . . . to keep it always looking neat!

Harsh, gritty cleansers scratch cooking utensils. Scratches catch and hold dirt and particles of food . . . make the utensils unsanitary and harder to keep clean. *Bon Ami doesn't scratch.* It cleans quickly, easily and thoroughly . . . keeps your pots and pans nicely polished . . . and sanitary.

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Hershey's CHOC. BARS — Plain or Almond — 2 ½ Lb Bars 29c
Sliced Beef — Finast — Lge Jar 23c — 2 3½ oz Jars 29c
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THE PALM OIL SKIN SOAP — PALMOLIVE SOAP — 3 Bars 17c
TINY SOAP BEADS—MAKE SUDS IN HOT OR COLD WATER — SUPER SUDS — 3 Pkgs 21c
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24 HOURS FRESHER THAN MOST DELIVERED MILK IN BOSTON

STRING BEANS STANDARD — 3 No 2 TINS 23c
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Fresh Baked Cookies — 2 LBS 25c
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Celery Fancy White 2 Bunches 25c
Oranges Med Size California 2 Dz 49c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Progress in Education

Toward World Thinking

How Teachers Can Help Bring It About

The article which follows is a summary of an address by Miss Evaline Dowling of Jefferson High School, Los Angeles, given at the luncheon of the International Relations Committee of the National Council of Teachers of English, Dec. 1, while in convention in Detroit.

By EVALINE DOWLING

TEACHERS of English must feel a peculiar responsibility for arousing school boys and girls, soon to become the leaders in our society, to the necessity of actually outlawing the institution of war and of strengthening and improving the machinery of peace. We may do this in two ways: (1) by sponsoring certain curricular and extracurricular activities, and (2) by adapting the course of study in literature and composition to the development of international understanding and good will.

In Los Angeles, a committee of 15 teachers, supervisors and principals, appointed by the superintendent of schools, has during the last seven years directed the following activities:

The celebration of Armistice Day, Pan-American Day, and International Good-Will Day.
An annual oratorical contest on World Friendship.
International school correspondence.
Examination contest on the League of Nations.
Presentation of a Model Assembly or a Model Council meeting of the League of Nations.
The federation of 30 high school World Friendship Clubs.
A Christmas card contest.
A song-writing contest.
The dedication of school publications to the spirit of world friendship.
The preparation of exhibits for display at educational conferences.
The publication of a handbook for high school World Friendship Clubs and of a book on World Friendship.

In addition, the committee has suggested how regular classroom work might advance international good will. Even in kindergarten, teachers may guide children's minds away from thoughts of hostility by "outlawing" guns, swords, knives, sharp sticks, and arrows, just as in the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact sixty nations of the world have renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Teachers can inculcate a reverence for all forms of life, human and animal, and a respect for the personal and property rights of others.

In presenting in the upper grades the folk tales, songs, and dances of many nations, care should be taken to minimize the differences in languages and customs and to stress the similarities in emotions and ideals. Emphasis should be laid on the interdependence of nations and upon the rich intellectual, scientific, and cultural contributions each country has made to civilization.

Teachers should point out that the heroes we admire were the unfortunate victims of a war system which may have been necessary once, perhaps, but need not endure now that new institutions for settling disputes have been established.

Meeting Need for Adventure

We must seek to satisfy youth's natural craving for adventure and conquest by extolling explorers like Amundsen, Lindbergh and Byrd; the policemen, firemen and life guards who daily risk their lives to protect us from disaster; and those who fight against vice, corruption and injustice in our political, economic and social life.

We must confidently assert that war may be dispensed with, just as feudalism, piracy, slavery and dueling have been outlawed by civilized nations.

The subject of armaments is particularly suitable for discussion at this time. Many people believe that excessive armaments, especially the so-called weapons of offense—huge battleships, tanks and submarines—are not only too costly but would be almost useless for defense in these days of bombing airplanes, poison gas and disease germs, and are menacing in that they cause fear in the peoples of other countries. Besides, there have been recent shocking revelations concerning the activities of international armament trusts and the profits made by them.

Education Can Do It

Before nations can make progress toward material disarmament, however, they must develop a sound basis for a feeling of security. This can be brought about only by mental and moral disarmament, that is, by the resolute determination on the part of the peoples of all nations to know one another better and to become more civilized in their dealings with one another. This is the province of education.

A course in world literature will do much to develop broad-minded sympathy and understanding. It could begin with books of travel which reveal the political, religious, and æsthetic ideas of other peoples through their customs. Reading of renowned men of many lands would cause admiration for brave deeds wherever performed, and the essays and plays of other nations should make students see that our real enemies are not the people of other countries but greed, hate, and tyranny.

We must explain the full significance of the Kellogg-Briand Pact and acquaint pupils with the machinery thus far devised for amicable settlement of disputes—the Hague Court of Arbitration, the League of Nations, and the Permanent Court of International Justice. We must make clear that when these institutions apparently do not function as we would wish, the fault does not lie with the machinery but with the workmen attempting to operate the machines.

World a Unit

We must make clear that all the world is actually a unit; that specialization and mass production and improved means of transportation and communication have brought the peoples of the world into the closer proximity before they have developed the technique of living together harmoniously; that still closer contacts between nations are inevitable, bringing with them increased opportunity for friction which may result in war, unless the machinery of international coöperation for mutual benefit is rapidly perfected. Inhabitants of the world must begin to think in world terms.

Lastly, teachers must overcome erroneous ideas about patriotism. We should show that the real patriot loves his country for its noble deeds and its services to the world. He refuses to be swayed by national, religious, or racial prejudices. He has no intention of meekly submitting to injustice, nor would he tolerate an invasion of his native land, but he works energetically and hopefully with the peoples of other lands to abolish war, to strengthen the machinery of peace, and thus bring to successful fruition the world's hope for security.

Let us indorse the words of John F. O'Ryan, Major-General of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army, "Because the abolition of war has become a possibility, I would be a traitor to my country if I did not do everything in my power to help abolish it. Let America, therefore, go after world peace and we can get it. Let us mobilize for peace."

French and Spanish Edge Out German, Latin —Mathematics Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

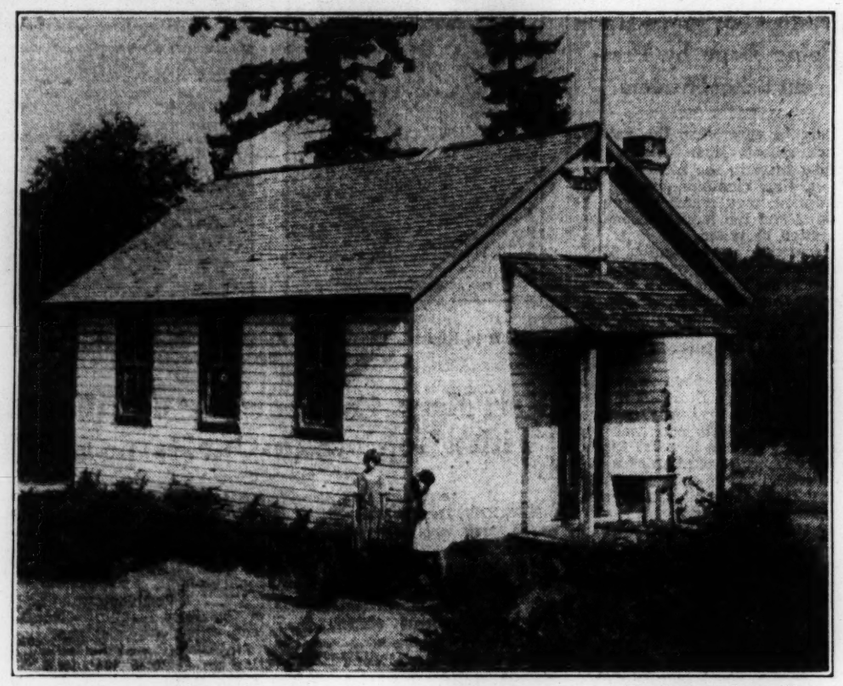
Raleigh, N. C.

Latin is rapidly losing ground in the curricula of the public high schools of North Carolina, according to a report by Dr. Arch T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction. French is edging it out, it appears.

A survey conducted by Dr. Allen revealed that the number of high school students engaged in the study of foreign languages at the end of the past year totaled 53,511, as compared with 33,863 in 1922, although the high school enrollment last year was 100,000 greater than it was during the session of 1921-1922. Nine years ago 23,505 students were taking Latin. The number has now dropped to 19,198. In 1922 only 9254 were studying French, as compared with 32,454 last year.

The study of German in the high schools of North Carolina has become almost nil, Dr. Allen's report shows. Last year there were only 94 students taking this language, as compared with 230 nine years ago. More than 1750, however, were taking Spanish.

Another interesting feature of the report was the fact that 129,485 students last year took courses involving higher mathematics, compared with only 42,813 a decade ago.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Children Come by Rowboat to This Farthest Northwest School in San Juan County, Wash.

College Vocational Work

Mount Holyoke Bureau as a Sample of Help Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

THE liberal arts colleges for women have started out on their annual program of vocational talks. Already the members of the class of 1934 are preparing definitely for the ordeal of entering the wage-earning arena. That their entrance into the employment market is not the "walk-over" it used to be is no secret, either to the undergraduate or to the collegiate vocational bureau.

The appointment bureaus of the women's liberal arts colleges have recently faced outspoken criticism. Their directors have been accused of not knowing their job, of paying little heed to current employment conditions, of being out of contact with employers and of generally adopting an outdated, oversanguine, impractical point of view toward the problem of placing college graduates in gainful employment. An article entitled "More Light on September Girls" in the current issue of the Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Quarterly meets the challenge frankly and fairly. Written by Miiss Helen MacMurtie Voorhees, director of the Mount Holyoke Appointment Bureau for the last 10 years, it offers facts instead of generalizations.

It indicates first that vocational guidance in the women's colleges begins, not with the senior year, but with the freshman year

"Early in her freshman year," Miss Voorhees writes," the student is introduced to this same guidance program which endeavors to stand by during the four years and longer if necessary."

Again, not only does the vocational adviser keep in touch with "sources of information as to the needs of the employing world" through trips to near-by industrial centers, conferences with business men and vocational workers, current business literature, individual interviews and participation in conferences such as the National Occupational Conference to which leaders in business, industry and education are invited; but she arranges for vocational talks by representatives of business firms and professions at the college. These talks, followed by individual conferences with the different speakers, are planned after consultation with the chairman of the Student Vocational Committee, and, though designed especially for seniors, are attended by members of all four classes.

Alumnæ Assist

Yet another source of information was tapped by the bureau for the benefit of the graduate. In June, 1932, it requested alumnæ clubs throughout the country to make vocational surveys of their districts or cities and to include in that survey "information regarding specialized training schools, apprentice opportunities, and business and educational institutions which under ordinary conditions would be able to offer employment to college graduates."

That the student no longer assumes that her college degree will guarantee her immediately the kind of job she wishes to obtain is indicated by the following passage from the Quarterly article:

> The senior year in every institution is a sober period. . . . A fortunate few are assured of one or two years' additional training; but the large majority are likely to find it all they can do to finance four years. Of this number, there are some who are courageous enough to decide quite definitely upon their vocational goal and to set out to reach it. Success is very apt to reward such decisive attempts. The rest humbly say they will take anything they can get, an attitude quite different from that of the days of prosperity. Honesty compels the admission that there is more than a lingering trace of the old idea that a college degree entitles one to a job. That feeling dies hard. It is the humility of attitude toward the job, the remuneration, and even the location that is new.

A parallel passage in the report calls attention to the danger which this new attitude of humility may involve: "The somewhat greater willingness to yield a point is welcome," the appointment bureau director comments, "but there is, on the other hand, the danger that unscrupulous employers will take undue advantage of the need for a position and some kind of experience. It would be unfortunate if there were any loss in bargaining power on the part of employees of college level because of practices instituted during the present economic condition."

That the liberal arts graduate of today realizes the need of vocational or professional training before entering the business or professional arena is borne out by the fact that at Mount Holyoke 36.5 per cent of the class of 1933 have already undertaken graduate study or professional training. This relieves the appointment bureau of a certain measure of its immediate responsibility. It can, however, look back with a certain amount of satisfaction to the results of its labors during the last year, since on Oct. 1, 1933, only 34.2 per cent of last year's registrants were either unreported or unemployed. Latest figures, as of Nov. 22, show that the October figure has been reduced to 27 per cent. That some of the unreported are to be numbered among the "working" group is a warranted assumption, since it is usually those in search of a job who keep the bureau informed.

Even alumnæ of several years' standing look to the bureau not only for placement but also for "advice as to how to meet changed conditions or how to prepare for new situations which are likely to arise." The fact that alumnæ requests for recommendations from the college have doubled in less than five years indicates that graduates with some years' experience in the business world still regard a liberal arts education as an asset and the backing of a collegiate appointment bureau as helpful.

The Quarterly article concludes in the following words: "Generally speaking, liberal arts colleges do not train students vocationally, but there is no denying the fact that many generations of such institutions proceed directly from Commencement to positions. The world in general, and colleges in particular, have learned the value of individual consideration of problems and of people. Some jobs can well be filled by college women who have well-trained minds and a modicum of common sense. After all, it is the job and the person that count; and the vocational adviser attempts to find the right graduate for the right job."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Scrooge, the Two Gentlemen Solicitors, and Bob Cratchit in His Cage.

To Rescue the Child's Poise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Duluth, Minn.

DRAMATIC expression, or "play acting," to use the juvenile phrase, is natural to all little children. Usually at nine or ten years this gift seems to disappear, lost in the more stilted manners and methods of adult surroundings. This natural ability to create is sometimes stifled in the schoolroom, and little folk become too self-conscious to give expression to the dramatic characters and episodes once a part of their spontaneous play.

To rescue this priceless gift of creative ability, to foster it and to develop it along many lines is the purpose of the Children's Theater of Duluth, probably the only organization controlled and operated by junior Thespians in this country.

Out of an Old Barn

The organizers of this plan were fortunate in securing an old barn which they remodeled to contain an auditorium, stage, dressing rooms, and green room. The seating capacity is two hundred, and there are black painted seats, a bright red floor and cream walls, decorated with attractive Cinderella and Alice in Wonderland murals painted by one of the young people gifted along that line. The stage is commodious, and the loft above it permits the flying of scenery and aids considerably in the presentation of plays. Two dressing rooms and a large green room are over the theater. Here meetings are held and the plays are rehearsed and produced.

Any Duluthian of college age or younger is eligible to join, to try out for parts and to do back stage work. The members of the theater group consist of all who have taken part in any production either on or off stage. These members elect officers and a board of directors from their number who confer jointly with an advisory board whenever necessary. This advisory board is made up of a director and an assistant director, a business manager, a publicity chairman, and a historian, and it is retained wholly in an advisory capacity. Miss Frances Hoffman, a teacher of dramatic art with wide experience in coaching children's plays, acts as director, and the theater manager is Mrs. Donald K. Harris.

Juvenile Actors

The first production to result from this combination of work and play was "Aladdin." Then came "The Pirates and the Pumpkin," followed by Dickens's "Christmas Carol." The most recent production was a version of "Hansel and Gretel" written by a member of the theater. These were directed by adults, but all the actors and back stage workers were juveniles.

A workshop has been set up separate from the theater, but definitely one of its projects. Members of this are not necessarily theater members, but anyone who has cherished some theatrical plan may experiment with it here. Even the coaching for the one-act plays produced by the workshop is done by juniors. In this way they are given an opportunity to put their theories into practice, and they learn to give and take constructive criticism and to coöperate in creative work.

The aim of the Children's Theater is to develop the individual's poise and sense of responsibility, to furnish him contacts with the best in dramatic literature and to teach him to coöperate and to work harmoniously with others. There is only one way that such a program can be accomplished, and that is to let the child do everything for himself, acting, scenery shifting, lighting, costume designing, and the putting on of make-up.

For Wives of Overseas Officials

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FOR the first time, the wives of British government officials and of British traders who spend their lives overseas are to be enabled to go to school.

Not to an ordinary school, of course—because every one of them learned all there was to be learned in an ordinary school years ago—but to a school which will teach those matters of citizenship which will be of such vital importance in the work which, overseas, they find waiting to be done.

Mrs. C. Neville Rolfe, who, in her capacity of secretary-general of the British Social Hygiene Council, has investigated in many countries the need for the work of women among dependent peoples, says that the old notion that relatives of officials should refrain from social work is being broken down.

Beginning to See

Women are beginning to see, she says, that the social and moral and hygienic work which is done in the home country can, with even greater effect, be done overseas. That wives of officials will in no way jeopardize the prestige of their husbands by undertaking such work, and that the only stumblingblock to the building of a system of voluntary social services lies too often in their own ignorance of just how to build.

The new college, which is designed to dispel this ignorance, will open in January in the school grounds of Westonbirt House, at Tetbury in Gloucestershire. It will begin modestly, in a small building arranged to house no more than 12 to 15 students, but another building stands in readiness for an expansion which is expected to be rapid.

Students who go to Tetbury will not be required to state their ages, or even to think about them. Anybody, from the newly made bride all eager for her first experiences overseas, to the old campaigner who has already spent half a lifetime among the people of other races, will be eligible.

Instruction will in no way constitute a specialized training and in no way seek to supplant the orthodox three-year university course in economics and social science. It will last—except in the case of those women who, home on leave, require intensive instruction—for one year.

This Year

During this year, the history and geography of empire, social hygiene, sociology and practical anthropology, civics, and domestic science will be the chief subjects of study. There will be possibilities too of learning the technicalities of more simple matters—how to preside at a public meeting, how to take minutes, how to speak in public—and possibilities of practical experience in infant welfare, public assistance, school care, settlement work and the like, both in neighboring villages and in Bristol.

"The experiment is new," says Mrs. Neville Rolfe, "and that is, in a measure, its especial interest. There is so very much to be done. During each of the last three imperial conferences, the Secretary of State has stressed the need for work—but work must be undertaken intelligently. Native languages are not difficult to learn. The openings which lie before women who, mastering them, are willing to use their knowledge in the spread of the ideals of good citizenship are without limit."

Among Islands of Northwest

Holding School Against Great Odds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A county of 500 square miles, only 180 square miles of which are land, and this separated into 172 islands, and the rest swift tidal waters, the problem of bringing pupils and teachers together in adequate schools and in beneficial grouping is not an easy one to solve.

This is the problem of Superintendent Guy E. Bradshaw of San Juan County schools in the State of Washington. San Juan County, the farthest northwest county in Washington, is divided into 11 school districts in which there are 18 schools attended by more than 300 children and taught by 34 teachers.

Transportation of Students

There is no difficulty in transporting pupils to the schools on the three largest islands, Orcas, San Juan and Lopez, because the schools are consolidated and served by bus systems. But where two or more sparsely settled islands form one school district, children must cross treacherous water and trek long distances to reach their schools. Two little girls, aged 7 and 10 years accompanied by a youth in his early teens, have been rowing daily a distance of more than two miles to and from school in order to learn "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic."

In other instances parents leave their island homes, take their children on board a cabin-boat and anchor for the winter in the sheltered bay of one of the larger islands in order that the children may attend school. "How long will we have school this year, Mother?" is the more anxious query of boys and girls living on the smaller islands than, "When will we have vacation?"

Vacation days bid fair to far outnumber school days on Blakely Island in eastern San Juan County last year, as the district had but $180 with which to operate the school year. The difficulties were solved for a time when a teacher, the wife of a man starting a frog farm on the island, offered to teach the school six months for the above amount. At the end of the six six months a young man, who had recently graduated from the University of Washington and who wished teaching experience, applied for the position. Parents of the six children attending the school furnished him with room and board and he finihsed the school term for a dollar plus the experience.

The School Building

The school building is a one-room log cabin which has been the Blakely Island school for 40 years. The windowpanes are of a composition more correctly described as translucent than transparent. Rough, homemade desks with long plank benches, over which the children stepped to take their backless seats, served as the school furniture.

No matter what the odds, the children of the San Juan Islands obtain not only a grade school education but a high school education. The high school at Friday Harbor, county seat of San Juan County, is accredited by the state university, and from it many students attend the university in Seattle, the Normal School in Bellingham, or cross the Cascade Mountains to the State College in Pullman.

Bulgaria, a Peasant Nation, Has New Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

BULGARIA'S excellent school system has been created largely within the last half-century—since Bulgaria's liberation from Turkey. Quantitatively, it has attained remarkable success, and though Bulgaria was freed from "the Turkish yoke" later than any Balkan nation except Albania, the Bulgarians have surpassed all their neighbors in the matter of literacy. Practically all Bulgarian children are in school and the hundreds of reading rooms in towns and villages, the 500 newspapers, the 450 periodicals, the 2200 books published annually, the Sofia state theater and opera with branches in the chief cities, have brought Europe's most exclusively peasant nation into the midst of the stream of modern culture.

Although the Bulgarian school system has the common defect of giving much attention to theoretical subjects, and of preparing an intellingentsia detached from the soil and the village, still Bulgaria has developed an extensive network of agricultural schools and has introduced practical agricultural and domestic science teaching in the elementary schools.

The intellectual life of Bulgaria is marked by restlessness, intense strivings, heated discussions of great world problems, enlistment in many crusades, and a vehement attachment to "isms," and Bulgarians have taken more pride in their schools than in any other national achievement, making unbelievable sacrifices to "get an education."

The fact that they are now discovering that diplomas have no magic power and that "education" may leave its possessor quite unprepared to earn a living or help his community is resulting in the making of vigorous but rather noisy and confused efforts to adapt their educational system to local needs.

Primary Arithmetic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The parent who waits while the child counts out the answer to one of the 45 combinations, or to a simple problem in multiplication, rather than tell him, shows patience worthy of commendation, but the teacher who has made a study of the matter usually prefers that the child be told quickly.

It is in the primary grades that the child learns the 45 combinations and the multiplication tables in order that he may add, subtract and multiply readily. When he reaches that period of the third-grade school term where he must solve simple problems by reasoning them through to solution he should have the fundamental facts contained in the 45 combinations and the multiplication tables so thoroughly in hand that he handles them mechanically as tools, or as a necessary means to an end—a means that he must have thoroughly mastered.

For the child who has been at school all day, one method to relieve the tense concern about difficulties encountered there is play. Instead of saying, "Get your book and study," the wise adult may say:

"Let's play a game. Then you may study."

One game may be to place clothespins on end in a row. The adult takes a small rubber ball. He asks a "times"—perhaps, two times nine. At least the majority asked should not prove too difficult for the child. He starts the ball rolling. If the child answers before the ball downs a pin it is his turn. Then he is allowed the privilege of using his book to find a hard problem for this grown-up person and thus although using his book was a duty to be performed it becomes now a privilege to enjoy, a necessity.

It need not be surprising if this home play arouses the child's interest and proves "magical" in its effects.

Modern Education Holds Sway In The Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam, Holland

THE teacher who is the sympathetic elder friend and wise counselor of the child in its great adventure of discovering the world has, in the Netherlands, taken the place of the unapproachable, awe-inspiring schoolmaster, ruling his class with a rod of iron from the Olympic heights of his infallible learning. This, in a way, typifies the vast change which has taken place in the educational system since the beginning of this century.

The relation between the teacher and the subject taught has also undergone a fundamental change. The result has been that the so-called lower classes of the population are now possessed of a more general education and retain much more of the knowledge acquired in school, than was the case 25 years ago. Illiteracy has completely disappeared in the Netherlands, as a result, of course, of obligatory education.

Another characteristic evidence of the great changes that have taken place in the past 50 years is that the education is no longer the automatic cramming of scholastic, dry-as-dust knowledge into unreceptive thought, but has won a great deal in freshness and practicability, has become more attuned to the practical things of life. A great deal of absolutely superfluous "knowledge" has been cut out and in place thereof has come a wide range of interesting practical subjects—subjects such as the understanding of flowers and plants, many of which are grown in so-called school-workgardens; the tuition of traffic rules in cooperation with the traffic police and the tourists club, etc.

Change is also clearly apparent in the school buildings and class rooms. The austere, unfriendly class rooms with whitewashed walls and no other furniture than the painted forms, and where the schoolmaster reigned often with more sternness than understanding love, have disappeared and taken on a much more pleasing appearance with modernized equipment, bright colors a more homelike atmosphere, with rows of flower pots on the windowsills, which are cared for by the pupils at home during the vacations.

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The Home Forum

We Tuck the Garden In

THIS is the season, long after the snow has come in harder climates, when we begin to tuck the garden in and put it to bed for the winter. With us at Middlebrook it is a formidable job, requiring all the authority and patience of a stern parent; for the garden, like the little boy next door, does not go meekly to bed. The more we tuck it in, the more it breaks out again, waving wild arms above its blankets, scattering leaves in every direction, trying to steal just another hour before its long sleep. Often we have to work over it a whole week to get it properly settled down and tucked in, and we never know when it may break out suddenly again.

The leaves, of course, are the worst problem and the west wind, which is the friend and accomplice of the garden, keeps them blowing about for days together, knowing that we can't tuck the garden in until they have been captured and put away. The leaves never come down all at once for our convenience. They descend in small installments as if they, too, were part of the conspiracy to keep the garden awake as long as possible. Sometimes, when the west wind is full of mischief, the leaves rain down in a crisp, brown blizzard and the custom of the country then is to lie on the grass and let them cover you.

Then, for a day or so, they will come down by ones and twos, just enough of them to undo all our work of gathering them up. It is endless, like sweeping back a tide which rolls in from the oak woods, laps at the bottom of the big rocks, eddies into every nook and corner and then pours back again. But there is nothing like oak leaves, no leaves so crisp and tough and friendly. Maple leaves may be brighter, may achieve yellow and black and pale and hectic red of poetry, but your oak leaf has a quality about it which you don't find in any other.

It crackles merrily as you walk on it. It is dry and brittle after the heaviest rain and next spring, when your maple leaves have long since gone back to their mother earth, your oak leaf, having wintered in some friendly furrow, will roll out again and dance over the new-plowed land as fresh and jolly as ever.

But we do grow a little impatient with them at times. After we have spent the whole afternoon raking them up into a great pile, which has been twice demolished by the little boy next door, who tries to burrow into them like a rabbit, head first, it is a bit annoying to hear the west wind dodge over the hill with a merry puff and scatter them all about the garden again. That means at least another day of grace for the garden and another day's work for us. And no sooner have we combed the garden and brushed it down, removed every leaf from its tangled hair with our hands, than a new batch rains down, lodges in the prickly berberis, hides under the cotoneasters, trickles into every nook and crevice of the rockery and runs along from bed to bed like a bubbling stream. Back we must go again, yet still they come, and the west wind laughs on, and the garden is still wide awake.

* * *

Many an unwary leaf loses its way and falls into the lily pond. We pause, each of us with arms full, to watch the little leaf boats skimming about the water on desperate voyages from the mainland out to the iris island and back. Old Hannibal, the tortoise, who has been sunning himself in the last rays of cold autumn sunshine, leaps back into his lake again in disgust at our interruption, then eyes us sulkily, only his right eye above the water. He will go down now and join his friends, the goldfish, in the mud for the winter.

Hannibal and the goldfish have gone, but there are new friends to take their places. The pheasants and the quail, which stay away all summer while the garden is awake, come back, cautiously, a step at a time, when it begins to doze. They have ignored and scorned us since spring, these great white-ruffed pheasants with their hoarse, goggling but friendly voices, and the little gray quail which march single file, chests out, helmets bobbing. But we don't hold that against them.

We clear the leaves first from the berberis and the cotoneasters, so that our new guests may find the red berries which are their winter diet. The garden resents this a little, we suspect, for it is vain about its winter dress; but after it has gone to sleep, it will never miss the berries.

As usual, Bill Potts, our wood man, arrives to congratulate us on our fine berry crop, and to point out, quite casually, that abundant berries always mean a hard winter, which, in turn, requires a large wood pile; just as last year the scarcity of berries was a sure sign of severe weather.

But there is more to tucking the garden in than the gathering of leaves. It must be pruned and brushed and tidied up. There are all the faded perennials; the last pale chrysanthemums to be cut down and carted away and piled on that compost heap which, two years hence, will be soil of a superb richness. There are shrubs to be cut back and those Japanese crab apple trees, which we have coaxed to grow into weird shapes like umbrellas and crooked little gnomes; and from them Robin takes a purple crab apple, bites it once, looks at me accusingly, and runs off to roll in protest in the new leaf pile. And then there are bulbs to be planted.

* * *

Long after the ground in most places has been frozen hard, long after most gardeners have retired to their fireplaces for the winter, we dig and burrow and plant our bulbs of daffodils and crocus; while I lift up the sod, Joan Edith lays them to sleep in the rich leaf mold, and Robin tramps them in with workmanlike grunts. You can plant bulbs at a surprising rate if you follow our team work and technique, if you have a little girl next door to lay them to sleep, heads up, feet down, and a little boy next door to tramp them in with the essential grunts.

And you will see, as you lift the sod, that even after the garden seems to have gone to sleep, it really is only working down below, under the ground instead of on the surface. The little round bulbs of camas, the long, fang-shaped bulbs of white lilies, the crocuses we planted a year ago—all of them are thrusting out little white tendrils already getting ready for the great awakening. With a start we realize that, though we are putting the garden to bed now and tucking it in for the winter, February is only a little way ahead, and soon the first white snowdrop will be thrusting bravely up.

"In about ten days, or a hundred, it will be spring," says Joan Edith, "and then the robins will be back!"

Yes, there in a friendly crotch is a robin's nest, just revealed by the fall of the leaves, unsuspected since last spring, now so lonely and cold-looking, the empty shell of the summer that has gone.

Every leaf is down at last. The oaks stand out naked and black against the sky, like delicate lace. Even the west wind can find no more leaves to roll in upon us. The garden is finally tucked in and smoothed out and we can really get to work. All this, you see, is only the beginning of our gardening season. While gardeners in other places may dream of flowers about their fireplaces, at Middlebrook we garden all the year.

Now that the garden is asleep, we can go ahead with all the mighty projects we have been planning all summer, but which we could not undertake while this restless fellow was surging up and growing all about us. When he wakes in the spring, he will find profound changes—a new mountain built in the rockery, another little pond, some steps up that steep hill of rock, a forsythia bush raining yellow blossoms at the edge of the lawn in the first days of April, and, if we ever get around to it, a little stone seat, on the highest peak, where we can sit and survey our kingdom.

We always plan big projects like that. We always expect to give the garden a great surprise when it awakens. But usually, despite all our efforts, even after we have rolled up earth and stones to the rockery with prodigies of labor, even after Joan Edith and Robin have planted and grunted respectively, still the garden can easily recognize itself when it comes to life.

We must work fast. The garden will not be asleep long. Almost before we have got fairly under way, it will yawn in the first bright day of February, the first snowdrop will be up. And once this boisterous child, the garden, is awake again, there is no time to do anything but try to keep him in order as best we may. We must work fast, knowing that our work will never be done, that after the summer will come the fall again, more leaves, more tucking in, an endless round, always the same, and always different.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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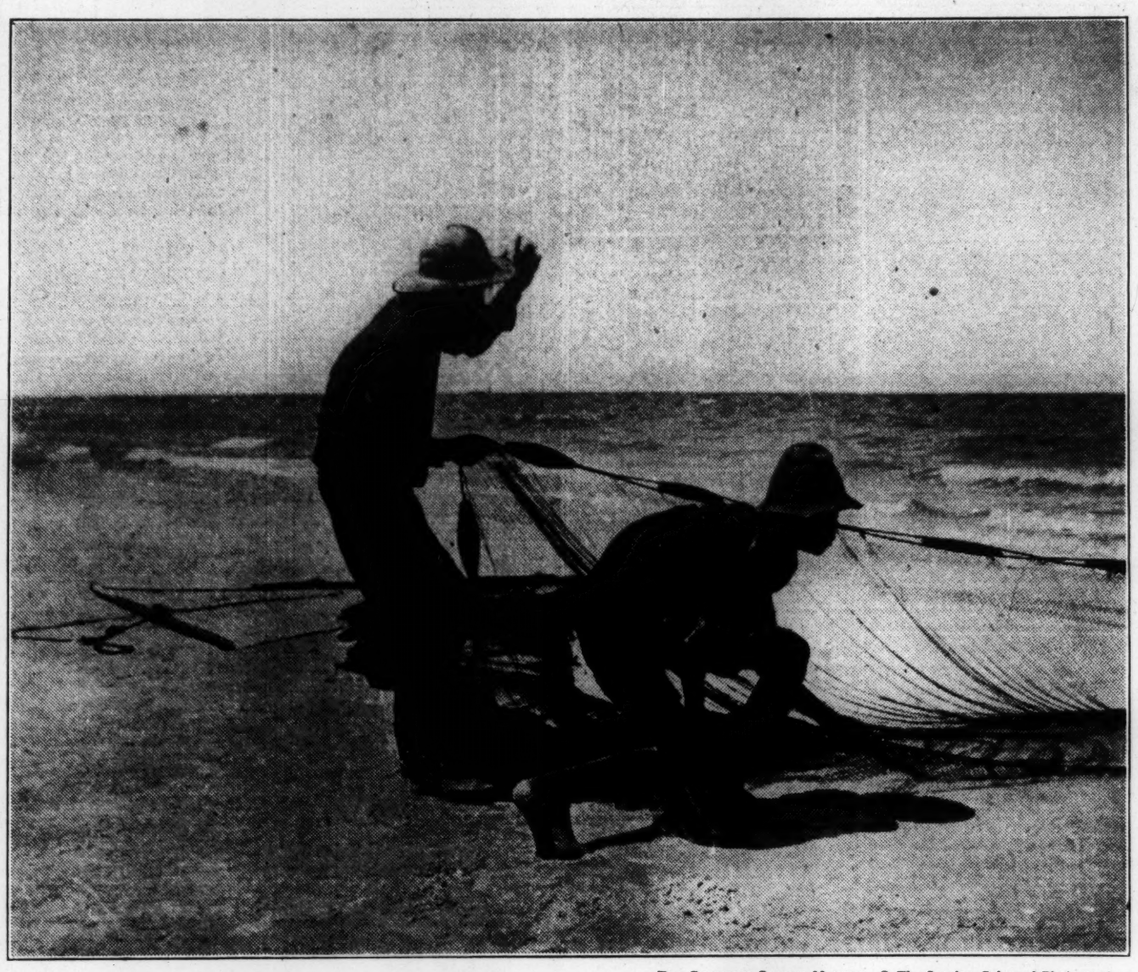

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The London Salon of Photography

Fisherfolk: From a Camera Study by H. R. H. Prince Purachatra of Siam

The Temptations of Hero-Worship

The first significant point of our Warwickshire pilgrimage was Coventry (I refrain with some difficulty from the qualifying "three spired," since the guide-books have made it all their own), and here an ancient dame, little guessing that graver matters occupied my thoughts, insisted on stopping us in the street, and pointing out the head of Peeping Tom. . . . Presently in sober and practical fashion, we engaged a carriage to take us to the salient spots of George Eliot's Warwickshire sojourn. Now for my own part, I do so heartily agree with her relatives and friends in their distaste for the prying tourist who would fain make his way into their gardens and bedrooms—nay, into their very linen-chests, in search of the table-cloths woven by Mrs. Tulliver herself "and bleached so beautiful," and marked "so as nobody saw such marking"—that it would take a strong temptation to draw me into such forbidden ways. (The temptation came, in good time, let me whisper, and I succumbed to it, and was glad!) But it is an ever-growing delight to me to look on the same tract of earth and the very outline of tree and roof which once fed the gaze of heroes. . . .

Now, John, our driver that day, a most serious man who talked as if he might have been an intimate acquaintance of the Great Lexicographer, was impressed with a wholesome fear of Mr. Isaac Evans, George Eliot's brother. According to him, this gentleman had suffered much from the settling of tourists upon his roof-tree, very like the plagues of ancient Egypt; and we could imagine that he had threatened our conscientious John with dire vengeance, should he ever bring such harpies that way again. "All hail to thee for a sensible man, O brother of the great!" we ejaculated mentally. "Not for worlds would we invade thy peace!"

"You can walk inside the grounds," said John, drawing up before Griff House. "He won't mind that. But, please, miss, don't go into the house!"

Go into the house, like a monster made out of Paul Pry and Peeping Tom! Though American, we were not of that mould, and it was only after repeated urgings from the box that we alighted, and like cats in a cream-rich pantry, took a few cautious steps into the trim dooryard in front of the comfortable brick house. And there temptation laid for our feet its first cobweb snare. A woman, a very decent serving-woman, came walking down the path, and to her we weakly apologized for our presence, adding that we were from over-sea, and that we could not resist looking upon the spot where George Eliot was born.

"She wasn't born here," said this sympathetic and kindly soul, "she was born at Arbury Farm, though she did live here for many years."

This was a blow. We had wasted our emotions, we had wept and applauded in the wrong place, and after a further exchange of civilities we returned to the carriage and taxed John with having made a mistake. (For, to our shame be it confessed, Baedeker had that day been left behind, and memory proved but a yielding staff.) And thereupon he waxed so emphatic, declaring that everybody knew Griff House to be the birthplace of Mary Ann Evans, and moreover, he looked so like a local oracle, destined to develop into an Oldest Inhabitant, that we knew not what to think, and, perplexed and depressed, drove on to Chilvers Coton, the Shepperton of the "Scenes from Clerical Life."—From "By Oak and Thorn," by ALICE BROWN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Seeing Truly

The search for the excellent is the high road to excellence, as not to appreciate it when found is the surest test of mediocrity. The refining effort and habit teaches the mind to think; from long pondering on the beautiful world without, snatches are caught of the beautiful world within, and a glimpse is granted to the chosen few, of glories hidden from the vulgar many. They indeed have eyes, but see not; nay scarcely do they behold the things of external nature, until told what to look for, where to find it, and how to observe it; then a new sense, a second sight, is given. Happy, thrice happy those from whose eyes the film has been removed, who instead of a previous vague general and unintelligent stare, have really learnt to see! To them a fountain of new delights, pure and undefiled, welling up and overflowing, is opened, in proportion as they comprehend the infinite form, colour and beauty with which nature clothes her every work, albeit her sweetest charms are only revealed to the initiated.—RICHARD FORD, in "Gatherings From Spain" (1846).

Dutch Scenery

A tiny cot, a tall windmill,
Stand near the water's edge;
A curving strip of beach-white sand
Merges in sparse gray sedge;
Two weathered sloops, with trim white sails,
Lie anchored in the bay—
But whence they came, or where they'll go,
I cannot truly say;
Nor can I call this lovely spot
By any certain name—
This charming bit of Holland lies
Within a picture-frame!

WINNIE LYNCH ROCKETT.

SIAM, the "Land of Gold," might well have been called the Land of Silver, so abundantly do its waters teem with fish. Here in the shallows that cover the salt marshes during the spring tides and, receding, leave the mud flats dreary and bare, the fishers' simple art is amply rewarded. No great skill is necessary to bring in the silvery load.

In many districts the fisherfolk purposely grow a large, flat-leaved weed around bamboo stakes, driven into the mud at intervals, thus forming a belt of floating vegetation which, once or twice a year, is surrounded by a net. The long stalks, reaching down into the mud, are then cut and the net, heavy with fine fish, is drawn to the bank.

A visitor to Siam, sleeping in camp upon a river bank for the first time, was awakened by what he imagined to be the sound of waves breaking on a sandy shore, only to discover that the noise was caused by shoals of small fish jumping onto the bank in quite a neighborly fashion. Still more venturesome are the mysterious creatures that appear in pits dug far away from any river, relying on rainwater alone for their supply. Since it is inconceivable that mudfish could journey many miles, or bury themselves in the mud while the country is under flood, existing below ground until the pit is dug, one is led to the conclusion that the spawn is dropped by birds, and in a prodigiously short space of time grows to maturity.

The well-formed, olive-complexioned fishermen have made an arresting group on the sunny shore, and one can well imagine the silvery shoal emerging out of the waves beyond the picture. The dark forms, silhouetted against the white breakers, blend with the curved lines of the net in producing an interesting pattern, while a realistic impression of atmosphere, of lonely distances, and heavy skies, accentuates the natural sense of out-of-doors.

The camera study, by H. R. H. Prince Purachatra, was exhibited this year at the London Salon of Photography.

Die Verheißungen der Bibel

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Bibel enthält viele wunderbare Verheißungen. Doch wie oft lesen Leute, die sich ernstlich mit der Bibel befassen, diese wunderbaren Verheißungen immer wieder, ohne in sie das Vertrauen zu setzen, daß sie auf ihre augenblicklichen Bedürfnisse anwendbar seien! Wenn sie untersuchten, warum sie von diesen Verheißungen nichts erhoffen, würde es sich dann nicht zeigen, daß es die Folge ihres Unglaubens ist? In den meisten Fällen würden sie bekennen, daß die Verheißungen zu gut scheinen, um wahr zu sein.

Nehmen wir an, jemand sage zu einem dieser Zweifler: „Gott schickt Ihnen diese Botschaft". Wie würde diese Erklärung aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach aufgenommen werden? Würden wir nicht etwa ausrufen hören: „Wie wunderbar, aber—"? Wir brauchen hier die verschiedenen Meinungen, die nach dem „aber" wohl geäußert würden, nicht aufzuzählen. Das Festhalten der Zweifler an solchen Meinungen würde zur Folge haben, daß sie auf ihrem anscheinend von Schwierigkeiten umgebenen und vielleicht erschütternden Erfahrungen ausgesetzten Wege weitergingen. Wie ganz anders könnte das Ergebnis sein, wenn die Erwiderung von dem Vertrauen begleitet wäre, das in den Worten des Psalmisten ausgedrückt ist: „Du tust mir kund den Weg zum Leben; vor dir ist Freude die Fülle und liebliches Wesen zu deiner Rechten ewiglich".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt ihre Anhänger, dieses Vertrauen auf Gottes Wort zu erlangen. Sie hilft ihnen, die Erfüllung der Bibelverheißungen zu erkennen und zu erleben. Sie zeigt ihnen, daß jede Verheißung auf dem allmächtigen göttlichen Gesetz beruht. Sie verwandelt den bloßen Glauben an Gott in ein beweisbares Wissen, daß Gott die Liebe ist. Das wirft ein neues Licht auf die Bibel: sie wird zum Führer im ganzen Erdenleben.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 2) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Gott läßt sich durch den Odem des Lobes nicht bewegen, mehr zu tun, als Er bereits getan hat, noch kann der Unendliche weniger tun als alles Gute spenden, da Er unwandelbare Weisheit und Liebe ist". Christus Jesus bewies der Menschheit die unwandelbare Tatsache, daß Gott die Liebe ist. Mit einer aus geistigem Verständnis geborenen Machtbefugnis versicherte er die Menschen, daß Gott für Seine Schöpfung nichts Schlechtes sondern nur Gutes vorgesehen hat. Einmal sagte er: „Fürchte dich nicht, du kleine Herde! denn es ist eures Vaters Wohlgefallen, euch das Reich zu geben". Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, daß die von Jesus vollbrachten Heilungen die natürliche Folge seines Verständnisses Gottes und der Gesetze Gottes war. Und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß Christus Jesus unser Wegweiser ist. Wie könnte er unser Wegweiser sein, wenn es nicht möglich wäre, ihm in seinen Werken nachzueifern, in seinen Fußstapfen zu wandeln? Seine Worte und Werke beweisen zweifellos, daß Gottes Verheißungen in Erfüllung gehen. Sein tägliches Leben war der Ausdruck und die Erfüllung des Gesetzes der Liebe. Er war über die Folgen seines Verständnisses nicht im Ungewissen, und er zweifelte nie am Ergebnis. Auch wir können dasselbe Vertrauen haben; denn Gottes Verheißungen sind unveränderlich. Er ist allmächtig; daher gibt es in Wirklichkeit keine entgegengesetzte Macht, die die Erfüllung Seiner Verheißung: „Meine Gnade will ich nicht von ihm wenden und meine Wahrheit nicht lassen trügen" vereiteln könnte.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, daß der Glaube an das Böse aus Unwissenheit über Gott und daraus hervorgeht, daß man den Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne für wahr hält. Sie zeigt uns, wie geistiges Verständnis dieses irrige Zeugnis berichtigen kann; denn geistiges Verständnis zeugt nur für Gott, das Gute, und Seine Schöpfung.

Eine Frau, die eine Geschwulst hatte, fragte eine christlich-wissenschaftliche Ausüberin, ob sie durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geheilt werden könne. Im Verlauf der Erklärung, warum das Verständnis des Gesetzes Gottes Krankheit heilen kann, sagte die Ausüberin zu der Hilfesucherin: „Sie sagen, Sie haben immer geglaubt, daß Gott allgegenwärtig ist. Nun, wenn Er allen Raum ausfüllt, wo ist dann eine Geschwulst?" Diese Frage gab der Hilfesucherin viel zu denken, zeigte sie doch, daß der Glaube an eine Geschwulst mit der Tatsache, daß Gott allgegenwärtig ist, nicht im Einklang steht. Unter Beihilfe der Ausüberin wurde sehr rasch bewiesen, daß die Geschwulst Irrtum, unwirklich war; und als der falsche Glaube durch die Wahrheit zerstört war, verschwand der materielle Augenschein.

Wahrheit muß beweisbar sein. Wahrheit ist einer der sinnverwandten Ausdrücke, die Mrs. Eddy für Gott gebraucht. Zweifellos steht demnach die tatsächliche Wahrheit über eine Lage insofern in Beziehung zu Gott, als sie eine Kundwerdung von Ihm ist. Jedes Problem auf dieser Grundlage in Angriff nehmen verbürgt einen sicheren Ausgangspunkt und folgerichtiges Denken. Die Folge ist, daß der Irrtum oder Mißklang als falsche Annahme erkannt und durch das Verständnis Gottes zerstört wird. Mit diesem Verständnis können wir jede köstliche Verheißung der Bibel annehmen und gewiß wissen, daß ihr Verheißer sie getreulich hält und fähig ist, sie zugunsten aller Menschen zu erfüllen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Apple-Land

Apples along the highway strewn,
And morning opening all her doors;
The cawing rook, the distant train,
The valley with its misty floors;

The hillside hung with woods and dreams,
Soft gleams of gossamer and dew;
From cockcrow to the rising moon
The rainbowed road for me and you.

Along the highroad all the day
The wagons filled with apples go,
The golden pumpkins and ripe corn,
And all the ruddy overflow

From Autumn's apron, as she goes
About her orchards and her fields,
And gathers into stack and barn
The treasure that the Summer yields.

—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "October Vagabonds." (New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 1910.)

The Promises of the Bible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible contains many wonderful promises! Yet how often do some earnest students of the Bible read over and over again these wonderful promises without giving them credence as regards their being applicable to their present needs! If students were to analyze their non-expectancy, would it not be found that it arises from unbelief? In most cases they would confess that the promises seemed too good to be true.

Suppose someone were to say to one of these doubters, "God has sent this message to you." What, in all probability, would be the reception given to that statement? Would it not be something after this manner? "How wonderful, but—" It is not necessary here to enumerate the various opinions which might be expressed following the "but." The result of entertaining them would be that they would pursue their way apparently hedged about with difficulties and exposed, perhaps, to heartbreaking experiences. How different might be the result if the reply were accompanied with the confidence expressed in these words of the Psalmist: "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore"!

Christian Science is enabling its adherents to obtain this confidence in God's Word. It is helping them to realize and experience the fulfillment of the Bible promises. It is showing them that each promise is supported by omnipotent divine law. It is transforming mere belief in God into a demonstrable knowledge that God is Love. Hereby the Bible takes on a new light and becomes the guide and chart throughout earth's experiences.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 2), "God is not moved by the breath of praise to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love." Christ Jesus demonstrated to mankind the unchanging fact that God is Love. With authority born of spiritual understanding he assured mankind that God has prepared not bad things, but only good things, for His creation. On one occasion he said, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Christian Science shows us that Jesus' healing works were the natural outcome of his understanding of God and His laws. And Christian Science shows that Christ Jesus is our Way-shower. Were it impossible to emulate his works, to tread in his footsteps, how could he be our Way-shower? Surely his words and works demonstrate that God's promises are kept. His daily life was the expression and fulfillment of the law of Love. There was no uncertainty regarding the results of his understanding, and he never entertained any doubt as to the issue. We too can have the same confidence, for God's promises are immutable. He is omnipotent; therefore there exists, in reality, no opposing power to prevent the fulfillment of His promise, "My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips."

Christian Science shows us that the belief in evil arises from ignorance of God, and from accepting as true the evidence of the material senses. It shows us how spiritual understanding can correct this erroneous testimony, for spiritual understanding testifies only of God, good, and His creation.

A woman who had a tumor asked a Christian Science practitioner if she could be healed by Christian Science. In the course of the explanation as to why the understanding of God's law can heal disease the practitioner said to the seeker: "You say you have always believed that God is omnipresent. Well, if He fills all space, where is a tumor?" This question gave the patient much food for thought, showing as it did that belief in a tumor was not consistent with the fact that God is omnipresent. With the help of the practitioner it was very quickly proved that the tumor was error, unreal; and as the false belief was destroyed by Truth the material evidence disappeared.

Truth must be capable of proof. One of the synonyms Mrs. Eddy uses for God is Truth. Surely, then, the actual truth about a situation is related to God in so far as it is a manifestation of Him. To tackle each problem on this basis insures firm ground and logical reasoning. The result is that the error or discord is seen to be a false belief which the understanding of God dispels. With this understanding we can accept each precious promise of the Bible and know, of a surety, that He who promised is faithful to His promise and is capable of bringing it to fulfillment on behalf of all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

First Across the Ice

One winter evening in 1887, Nansen entered the den of his good friend Dr. Grieg, then in Oslo, and set forth his plans. He was going to Stockholm.

"What are you going to do there?"

"Look up Nordenskiöld and ask him to approve my plan. I shall take my doctor's degree in the spring, and then go to Greenland." . . .

So Nansen went to Stockholm to seek out Nordenskiöld, the great Swedish pioneer in arctic exploration. The Norwegian professors, W. C. Brögger and J. N. F. Wille, were at that time at the Stockholm Högskola.

The caretaker announced one day to Brögger that there was a Norwegian asking for him. He had not given his name, but he was tall and fair, and, he added with a smile, had no overcoat; it was probably another sailor or somebody of that sort who needed a coat.

"Then in he came himself—tall and straight, his fair hair rather untidily thrown back from his massive forehead. He put out his hand with a peculiarly winning smile and introduced himself.

"'You are going to cross Greenland?'

"'Well, I'm thinking of it.'

"I looked straight into his eyes. Indescribably confident himself, he inspired confidence as he stood there with a good-natured smile on his strong, rough-hewn face. Although he was exactly the same all through the interview, simple, straightforward, perhaps even a trifle blunt in his manner, he nevertheless seemed to grow in stature with every word. This plan to cross Greenland from the east coast on ski, which a moment before I had regarded as a supremely insane idea, became, in the course of that conversation, the most natural thing in the world. . . .

"This man, whose name I had not known a couple of hours before, had in these few minutes—quite naturally and inevitably as it seemed—made me feel as though I had known him all my days; and I felt, without having to think how it had come about, that I should be proud and happy to be his friend for life."—JON SORENSEN, in "The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen." Translated from the Norwegian by J. B. C. WATKINS. (New York: Norton.)

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Home Building and Gardening

The Dutch Colonial House

Architectural Styles in the United States—VII

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tenacity with which the early American home builders clung to the architectural traditions of their homelands has not only made a distinct contribution to American architecture, but has preserved some of the finest qualities inherent in any architecture, whether foreign or domestic. This is exemplified particularly in the type of American house which is known today as Dutch Colonial.

Whether or not the Dutch settlers held more strongly to their native style than did the English, it is quite certain they maintained the architectural characteristics to which they had been accustomed for generations and in doing so introduced much that is admirable even today. Many sections of New York State, for instance, provide splendid examples which render an authentic picture of the origin and purity of the Dutch style in the United States.

These old buildings, long and low, with their thick stone walls and their roof projecting out above the windows of the first floor and continuing on up to the ridge pole to form an enormous garret for the storage of provisions, grain and furniture, were first of all, very useful; but with the added years they became ornamental as well.

Essential Dutch Characteristics

While the Dutch Colonial type of house was gradually subjected to changes by reason of the necessities of a new land, its climate and social condition, it never underwent sufficient change to lose its essential Dutch characteristics, the most pronounced of which are its enormous roof, its wide-projecting eaves and its cavernous fireplace. In fact, the Dutch house of Colonial days reflected, as it should, the domestic life within, in which the provision of large food stores played a prominent part, for the Dutch had hearty appetites and it was part of their frugality to store their provender under the roofs of their houses.

Naturally, there was a wonderful capacity in those old attics. Indeed, their cellars were sometimes quite as crowded with garden produce of all kinds, head cheeses, preserves, relishes, scrapple, cider and the famous Dutch cheeses. At first it was only at the gable ends of these roofs that the rooms were lighted; later, as the demands for sleeping accommodations grew, at least a share of the room was given over for bedrooms, and dormer windows began to show through the sloping roofs. Then came the gambrel roof to give even more room under the one roof for storage, with less waste space just inside the eaves.

Dutch Builders Adapt Their Genius

The first houses of this type displayed no wide projection of eaves. This characteristic feature was evolved as a means of protecting the walls from rain, with a consequent disintegration of mortar that was none too good in that early period. Even the gambrel roof itself was given a flare-up just above the eaves to throw the water away from the building and to admit more light through the windows.

The early Dutch builders were capable of adapting their genius to whatever local conditions they found. With equal facility, they built of brick, stone and wood, often covering wood with shingles. They also combined various materials in the construction of one house. Throughout they showed practical common sense, albeit a certain naïveté that is still refreshing.

Walls were largely of rubble construction, dressed in front and rough at the sides and back. Brick quoins and windows and door trim were often used with rubble walls. Stucco was laid over these and sometimes colored. The stone walls at gable ends were brought up to the line of the eaves and clapboards were employed from that point upward.

Evolution of the Porch and Door

The origin of the porch, essentially an American institution, is said to date back to the early Dutch Colonial houses. Pioneering, outdoor life in an open country, with long summer evenings, no less than the logic of projecting the eaves far out from the building line with supports by pillars and columns, brought this general feature of Colonial houses into widespread use.

With the evolution of the porch came a focusing of attention upon the character of the entrance door and its decoration. The door itself, which formerly had been divided, became a solid panel bearing motifs taken from the Georgian style, or adapted with some freedom from it. Slender columns grew up at the sides of the entrance; even glass sidelights with leaded tracery were inserted. In the door head elliptical fanlights as well as square transoms appeared. Even the shutters of the batten type were decorated with saw cuts at the top for light and ventilation. Other early features of decoration were wrought-iron door hinges and latches, done in graceful detail.

Dutch Colonial Interiors

In respect to planning, the Dutch Colonial home has always been spacious and efficient, allowing for convenience of circulation and service. The hallway runs from front to back door, with rooms on either side. There is opportunity in the layout for expansion at rather low cost. While the kitchen was often in an ell at the rear of the house the plan was such that it could be located in some other position with equal utility. On the opposite side of the hallway, the parlor often occupied the full length of the house. Here it could be rigidly excluded from general use and held rather inviolate for state occasions only.

Highly interesting and useful were the Dutch kitchens with their enormous fireplaces and their cooking utensils and baking equipment. Naturally the fireplace was the central feature of this room which more often than not was the family gathering place.

While maintaining the characteristics of its prototype of early Colonial days, the modern house of Dutch-American tradition often displays an interesting combination of treatments and building materials. In the accompanying picture of a house by Mr. Leonard Woelz the gambrel roof of weathered shingles contrasts with the plaster-surfaced dormers and walls. The entrance, with its arched portico supported by slender columns and its door head and side panels set with leaded glass, follows the ornamental precedents of the Dutch builders who copied freely from the Georgian manner. Color accent has been gained by the use of red brick for porch floor and steps.

Keystone from Mott Studios, Los Angeles—The Christian Science Monitor

A Dutch Colonial House Showing the Application of Georgian Tradition in the Portico and Entrance Door. Designed and Built by Leonard Woelz, Los Angeles.

To Make a Model of Your House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

BY CARVING cakes of white soap, two resourceful young landscape architects and town planners of Beverly Hills, Calif., make exact miniature models, which are strikingly realistic and which are substantial aids in working with their clients or prospective patrons. They are Russell McKown and Alfred C. Kuehl, members of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Making a Model of One's Own House and Grounds Is a Fascinating Occupation for Winter Evenings. The Entire Family Can Take Part.

Mr. Kuehl described the stages of construction as follows:

1. The plan. 2. Cutting out of contours. Each contour is cut out of a composition board and superimposed over the other. Beaver board was selected for this purpose because its thickness represented 5 feet on a 20 scale. These contours were each nailed to one another upon a wooden frame. After this operation was completed, the entire whole was shellacked. The reason for shellac is to prevent beaver board from absorbing the oil content of the modeling clay (Plasteline) which is eventually placed over the contours.

3. Carving the house and gardens from white soap. Large size Ivory soap was used. Carving is done to a reduced scale but accurate in its vertical and horizontal dimensions. The rough mass is determined and built up with the required number of bars. The surface of each bar to be joined to another is shaved to a smooth plane and then run over with sandpaper. When half bars are required, the bar is halved by drawing a string through the center.

The surface of each bar that is to be joined is held under hot water to a depth of one-quarter inch for several minutes. This softens the surface to be joined. Small wooden pegs (preferably medical applicators) are inserted into the surface to be joined. They are then pressed together and held firmly for several minutes. This identical procedure is followed for each unit of the house until the entire mass is formed. The house is then carved to its scale. The rough carving is first done, after which the final cutting is made and the windows and door openings as well as eave overhangs are cut. After the carving has been completed, the house and garden units are fastened to the contour base at the proposed elevations. It may be fastened with nails and by using ordinary glue.

4. Applying the modeling clay. The contour base is then covered with Plasteline which is smeared over the base with the hands and tools made of medical tongue depressors or some other suitable wood. This material should be spread evenly to represent the true surface of the ground.

5. Trees and shrubbery. The trees and shrubbery are made of ordinary 10-cent-store rubber sponge, green color. The sponges are cut in sections large enough from which the true scale tree can be cut. The cutting is done with a small scissors and care must be taken to cut deep enough to provide heavy dark shadow lines among the foliage. The remaining waste chips of sponge can be grouped together to represent the shrubbery masses. The masses are held to the Plasteline base by ordinary glue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Contour of the Grounds Is Made by Building Up Irregularities With Beaver Board.

6. Fountains and incidentals. Garden features, such as fountains and water cascades, were made with the use of ordinary pearl buttons to the proper scale. These buttons were painted blue to represent water. The rock garden and water rill were made by using small chips of natural stone and glueing them to the clay base. The lake was made by using a small mirror and covering the same with two layers of blue cellophane paper. The road was made by glueing sandpaper to a cardboard base and then held fast to the clay base with small nails.

7. Painting the model. The soap house is then painted with opaque water colors mixed to a heavy consistency and the desired colors. The paint is applied with a small camel's hair brush. The roof of the house was painted to represent tile. After the paint was applied, it was allowed to dry and then scratched with a pin to provide an uneven surface. After the house was painted it was shellacked to prevent any further shrinkage of the soap. The Plasteline base was then rubbed with powdered pumice stone and painted with the same opaque water color to represent lawn.

R. G. T.

Bulbs for Winter Flowering

A Few Questions on Forcing Are Answered

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN days are short, there is nothing quite so beautiful as a pot of colored flowers on the sun porch, or some bulbs growing indoors, and nothing quite so simple to produce. The apartment dweller can succeed with bulbs as well as the seasoned gardener. There are, of course, a few simple rules to be followed, which are summarized briefly as follows:

1. What bulbs can be used for winter forcing with good results?

Some of the best are crocus, snowdrops, tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and narcissus.

2. How can I go about getting bulbs ready for winter forcing?

When the bulbs arrive, place them in pans into which has been put soil which is a mixture of loam, sand, manure and leaf mold. Cover the bulbs thoroughly with the soil and water. Bury pans in trenches about a foot deep, outdoors if possible, although they may be sunk into the soil in the cellar. If placed outdoors, mulch the cover soil when it begins to freeze. Leave pans buried until they are wanted for forcing.

3. How long will it take before bulbs are ready for forcing indoors?

Dutch bulbs should be left buried about six weeks, though Roman Hyacinth will be ready in about three weeks. They must be kept moist, however, all the time they are buried.

4. How can I have bulbs in bloom for Christmas?

Narcissus and Roman Hyacinth should be brought into the house now for Christmas bloom.

5. How can I have a succession of bloom indoors?

Bring pans indoors and into the light about 10 days apart.

6. If the house is cold, what can be done?

Bulbs will start to grow as soon as they are put into the light, but on very cold nights move them away from the window, putting a lining of newspaper on the window on extremely cold nights.

7. How can I have Easter lilies for the season?

Start forcing right now, placing one bulb in a six-inch pan.

8. Can any bulbs be grown without soil?

Place a few Chinese sacred lilies in white pebbles in a shallow pan or dish. Keep in a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees F. Hyacinths may be grown in water. Place the bulbs in glasses, covering them partly with water, into which has been put a few pieces of charcoal. Keep in a cool, dark, well-ventilated room until the roots strike the bottom of the glass, then remove to light and warmth. Change the water twice a week and add a drop of ammonia twice a week.

9. What tulips are good for early forcing?

Yellow Prince, La Reine, Cottage Maid, Chrysolora and Prosperine. These may be forced in December, but other varieties should wait until early in January. Double Tulips must not be forced until the middle of February.

10. Can forced bulbs be grown again the next year?

Lilies and hyacinths will bloom the second year, but narcissus are difficult to grow again.

11. How can I be certain of large flowers?

Remember that the larger the bulb, the larger the flower. Buy bulbs of a reputable dealer and be sure they are first-year bulbs.

12. Why is it that bulbs develop short stems and weak leaves?

Probably because the bulbs were brought into the light before the roots had been given an opportunity to develop properly.

Winter Bird Guests

Food and shelter sometimes keep the most surprising winter guests; one bird lover tells of a bluebird who stayed the winter in a New Jersey garden, while another in Ohio counted a cardinal, two flickers, a blue jay, a song sparrow, a nuthatch, a downy woodpecker, two chickadees and a cedar waxwing at his feeding station on a February day when everything was covered with snow.

Springtime in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

There was a feeling of warmth in the air and a constant stream of people turned from Macquarie Street into the Botanic Gardens. They crossed the shaded lawns; passed snowlike expanses of candytuft, yellow and orange marigolds without even glancing in their direction. At the foot of the hill they paused. A rustic bridge spanned a little stream and beyond the dark foliage a blaze of color burst upon their view; color that one could imagine an artist would put on with a palette knife instead of a brush. Masses of red, white and pink azaleas rose twelve and fourteen feet against an ivy-covered wall; on the opposite side pink and white cherry blossoms separated great mauve clusters of Eupatorim. At the end of the avenue a Norfolk Island pine like a giant sentinel turned one's gaze to another picture, it was as if an artist had exhausted the reds of his color box, so decided to use blues and greens as the medium for his next picture. The Ficus-covered gateway framed an emerald lawn shaded by trees whose leaves varied from the almost black of the evergreens to the pale delicate green of the newly opened buds of the oaks; scattered puffballs of clouds floated on the blue sky and blended with the blue water of the harbor. In the foreground a riot of tall delphiniums rising from their beds of green completed the picture.

Hobbies and Hints

Successful Effort in Behalf of a Flowering Canada

Postage la Prairie, Manitoba

Dear Editor:

In a recent issue of the Garden Page you said you were short of letters from garden lovers, so I am going to tell you about my flower garden.

When we came to live in this house five years ago, there was not much room for flower beds, as the house stands forward on the lot, and a car drive comes close on the south side; but right next to the drive and south side of the house was a vacant lot from which an old house had just been removed; the filled-in cellar had left it very uneven and the soil was poor. We got permission to use this lot for a garden. The first and second years we put in seeds and flowers in any shape or form, and we were rewarded with plenty of bloom. It was a great delight to have so many flowers.

The next year we decided to lay out this square in beds and make it more ornamental. I had the sweet pea fence and a long border at the back, two half squares at the front ends, and a large round bed in the center, with a gravel walk. These beds were filled with annuals. I start my seeds in boxes in the house in March and transfer them later to frames covered with storm windows outside. That year and the next we took second prize in flower garden competition. This year, 1933, we took first prize. That made us feel that our efforts were really worth while. This meant a planting of over 1000 annuals, all of which I grew myself. I sold enough surplus plants and dahlia bulbs to pay for the whole of my flower and vegetable garden, which makes our gardening a paying proposition. Besides these competition flower beds, we had a great many other flowers, hundreds of dahlias and gladiolas. Three whole lots in vegetables and flowers meant a lot of work, but so much pleasure. We delighted in giving away our flowers.

Some of the readers might like to know of the Golden Gleam Double Nasturtiums. It has been advertised only two seasons. This year we had only about 10 plants, but right up till frost came we had thousands of beautiful blooms with such long stems they were a real delight. When we first came to Canada from England we missed the flowers so much. Now, we have proved for ourselves that we can have plenty of flowers, although our seasons are rather short. We have only a few perennials at present. They will be another story.

We are gardening most of the year, as we grow several bulbs for winter blooming.

We enjoy your garden page so much. (Mr.) L. C.

Sharing a Natural Garden

Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Dear Editor:

Having derived so much help and inspiration from the letters of the Hobbies and Hints column it was with a sense of disappointment that I found there was no such column in the Nov. 7 issue.

I realize that so far I have been just "accepting" for, being a rather inexperienced gardener, I felt I had nothing worth giving. But it has occurred to me that I might at least write a letter of appreciation of the good I have received.

While I have always loved flowers and enjoyed having them around me I did not try to have a garden of my own making until two or three years ago. However, in the sense of a garden "being a place specially delightful," I have had such a garden for several years, although I have had no part in the making of it.

There is a certain place a short distance from the house that is a special delight to me. It is where the brook winds its way through a grove of trees—alder trees with slender, airy branches rising above their silver trunks; overhanging willows lending their reflection and an added interest to the smoothly flowing water; cedar trees giving of the beauty of perennial greeness.

During the winter months and way into the spring the tiny wintergreen carpets the ground, appearing long before the first buttercup or spring-beauty and remaining to share honors with the yellow violets and even with the blue.

Here, too, in its season, the lily-like lamb tongue lifts its head high above its mottled foliage and the starry white iris dots the ground.

As for shrubs there are sweet scented Mock Oranges, wild currants with their rose colored blossoms, blue and white wild lilacs, Indian arrowwood with its dainty puffs of bloom, and the glossy-leaved Oregon grape bearing clusters of yellow flowers in the spring and blue grapes in the fall.

This place of special delight has a charm and fascination I can never expect to attain in my cultivated garden but I have discovered that there is a certain joy and satisfaction when I plant, tend, and watch the unfolding of the flowers which I have planted, that is not experienced from the natural garden.

Since it is through the interesting letters written for the Hobbies and Hints column that I have gained the desire and courage to start a garden of my own, I wish to send my thanks to the writers of those letters and I hope that some day I shall become such an experienced gardener that I may be able to write a letter that is truly helpful.

(Mrs.) F. R. B.

Followed a Hobbyist's Directions

Margate, Kent.

Dear Friends:

Once I wrote to the Hobby column; since then I have quietly enjoyed reading it. Now that there is a call for more letters it must be time to write again, especially as I want to express thanks for a letter on "Rose Cuttings" which appeared some time ago. Following instructions given we were successful in obtaining some nice rose trees, and I think I cannot do better in this letter than pass the information on—for the benefit of those interested in roses.

In the autumn break slips from old bushes with at least six eyes on each. Place in the ground leaving three eyes under and three above. Put a glass jar over each and when the cold weather sets in cover jars with leaves or manure. When the warm weather returns take the jars off carefully, replacing them in the evening until the nights are also warm. For the first few months pinch off the buds until the roots are strong. By the end of the summer they are ready to bloom.

I think the writer of the letter containing this method was "Mrs. M. H. P." Thank you, Mrs. M. H. P.

(Mrs.) K. E. B.

Collection of State Flowers

Los Altos, Calif.

To Garden Friends:

Garden enthusiasts know that there are endless types of garden hobbies, and it is often interesting to follow several at a time.

My own main and particular hobby at present is a state flower collection. It is really surprisingly easy to have many of the state flowers in an ordinary garden. For instance, four states are represented by goldenrod, three more by the violet, several others double up, and one's own state flower is always easy to grow. When I took a state inventory of the garden I found 30 states represented, and I expect to add several more state flowers next year.

I believe that much could be accomplished in grammar schools and by garden clubs if attention was given to state flowers. I obtained my list from the "World Almanac"

(Mrs.) E. C. G.

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Record Quality Wins Musicians

* * *

One-Time Skeptics Join Enthusiasts; Late Productions a Marvel in Delivery

* * *

Monthly Disk Makers Review

This column, scheduled to run the first Friday in each month, is printed today, due to the late arrival of records.

Upon a desk in the office of Mr. Edmund K. Cohan, technical director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is a radio monitoring set which is a marvel of quality, satisfying as it does a radio transmission engineer's idea of what real quality should be. Before this set one day sat entranced Bruno Walter, German conductor, listening to a rehearsal transmission of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. According to Mr. Cohan the German conductor exclaimed: "I did not know that quality like that could be had over the radio." From that time presumably the guest conductor of the Philharmonic was won over from a lukewarm attitude toward the radio to that of an enthusiast. And so are the strides in wire transmission daily winning over the musical skeptics.

Last year Jose Iturbi, Spanish pianist, went on the air for the first time and was heard in a Mozart concerto with the Philharmonic Orchestra. From then, possibly, we may date his conversion to the possibilities of wire transmission, for now his first Victor recordings are announced. For his phonographic début he has chosen the Mozart Sonata in A Minor.

The A Minor Sonata contains the popular "Alla Turca," or Turkish March, which enjoys a reputation second only to Beethoven's opus of the same name, yet we feel certain that the listener will hear this popular bit in a new light in its proper setting as the last movement of the sonata. A simple thing, the work reflects the artificiality of the times in which Mozart moved, so that emotionally it is no deeper than Saint-Saëns or Ravel. Mr. Iturbi, however, imparts to the work a crispness which is reminiscent of the tinkling harpsichord which was the piano of Mozart's day. The recording is, of course, excellent.

Piano

Mozart: Sonata in A Minor, played by Jose Iturbi, pianist. Two 12in. Victor records.

Orchestral

Wagner: Götterdämmerung: Siegfried's Rhine Journey, Siegfried's Death, Brünnehilde's Immolation and Closing Scene, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, with Agnes Davis, soprano soloist. Five 12in. Victor records in album. This is another of Mr. Stokowski's noted "symphonic syntheses," or orchestral transcriptions of Wagnerian opera. Götterdämmerung is the final opera in a cycle of four. Compelling music indeed is this and amply recorded. The soloist Miss Davis, who takes the part of Brünnehilde, was the winner of the Atwater Kent National Auditions several years ago.

Delibes: Pavanne, and Passepied, from "Le Roi s'amuse," played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Lawrence Collingwood, conductor. Victor 19in. record. Two charming old French dances, the latter very well known, which Delibes composed as incidental music to a revival of "Le Roi s'amuse" at the Opera Comique in Paris.

Chamber Music

Brahms: Quartet in B Flat Major, played by Budapest String Quartet. Four Victor 12-inch records in album. This beautiful work in B flat is considered one of the great contributions to string quartet literature and has slowly gained in popularity. It is given a beautiful, and at times powerful, recital by the lush strings of the Budapest group.

Instrumental

Bach: Sonata No. 4 in D Minor, played by Adolph Busch, violinist. Three 12-inch Victor records in album. This sonata is one in a series of six composed for violin by Bach of which the No. 5 in C Major has already been recorded by Yehudi Menuhin. Mr. Busch is the founder of the string quartet bearing his name and is heard to advantage in this work. Once again we marveled at the two-violin effect achieved by double stopping in some of the passages. Fine disks for students of the violin.

Vocal

The Rosary (Nevin) and **Nazareth (Gounod)**, sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, with orchestra conducted by John Barbirolli, and organ by Herbert Dawson. Victor 10-inch record.

Holy City (Adams) and **The Star of Bethlehem (Adams)**, sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, with orchestra and organ accompaniment as above. Victor 12-inch record. Two seasonal disks recorded by Mr. Crooks in Europe for holiday trade. Mr. Crooks's voice comes out powerfully and is well heard.

Wagner: Die Meistersinger—Gut'n Abend, Meister (Good Evening, Master), and Ich Seh', 'Swar Nur (I See How 'Twas) (Duets by Hans Sachs and Eva in Act 2), sung by Gota Ljungberg, Swedish soprano, and Friedrich Schorr, baritone with London Symphony Orchestra. Victor 12-inch record. These duets occur in the opera, as Hans Sachs sits in front of his cobbler shop, Eva discloses that she loves Walter, the young Franconian Knight and hero of the opera, and Sachs, though he loves Eva, determines to help his rival win the song contest and the hand of Eva in marriage, which is the prize.

Organ

Christmas Medley, played by Raymond Moore. Victor 10-inch program transcription (33 1-3 r. p. m.). A group of favorite carols especially released for holiday trade.

Popular

Smoke Gets in Your Eyes, and, Something Had to Happen (Harbach-Kern), Paul Whiteman and his orchestra, Bob Lawrence and Ramona, soloists, respectively. Victor. "Music by Jerome Kern" is a formula for success on Broadway and these tunes are assisting the new operetta "Roberta" on its way. The vocal in the first song introduces a baritone who sounds surprisingly like Lawrence Tibbett and is to be recommended over the saccharine-voiced soloists in Mr. Whiteman's band. Ramona is her usual self in the second and very danceable number.

My Dancing Lady and Everything I Have is Yours, played by Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees. Victor. Mr. Vallee's comeback with Victor is due in no small measure to the popularity of the radio hour in which he appears. The numbers are from the current Gable-Crawford picture.

Roll Up the Carpet, and, If You'll Say Yes Cherie, Ray Noble and his orchestra. Good advice is the first and a suave waltz is the second. There is a rumor that this English band is to come to America soon.

European Releases
Orchestral

Handel: Water Music, played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor. Two Columbia records. The music which so pleased George I at a concert on the river in 1715 that he had it played both before and after supper. Two records give six of the many movements. Very good.

Wagner: Tristan and Isolde, played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Four H. M. V. records in album. A symphonic synthesis by Mr. Stokowski to which the orchestra does full justice.

Wagner: Overture Die Meistersinger, played by British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. H. M. V. record. Well heard in a fine performance.

Sibelius: Third and Seventh Symphonies, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Robert Kajanus, conductor, and B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, respectively. The members of the Sibelius Society have fine value in their second album.

Instrumental

Chopin: Four Scherzi, Op. 20, 31, 39, 54, played by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist. Four H. M. V. disks in album. Very satisfactory.

Dohnanyi-Liszt: Rhapsody No. 3, and "Au Bord d'une Source" from Swiss "Pilgrimages," played by Mark Hambourg, pianist. H. M. V. record. Both are delightful and Dohnanyi's lesser-known music comes pleasingly fresh.

Organ

Bach: Toccata and Fugue, in D Minor, played by Thalben Ball on the organ of B. B. C. Broadcasting House. H. M. V. record. No fault can be found with the playing, but this same music has been recorded by German Polydor with the organ of Hamburg church and just the right amount of echo which many would prefer. The B. B. C. organ sounds lifeless in comparison.

Chamber Music

Wolf: Italian Serenade, played by Lener Quartet. Columbia record. Those who think of Wolf mainly for his beautiful German lieder should get this disk with the good execution which the Lener Quartet always gives to the work. It is a lovely composition.

Vocal

Love's Roses and My Moonlight Madonna, sung by John McCormack, tenor. H. M. V. record. Two sentimental ballads sung with Mr. McCormack's usual faultless diction.

Until and A Little Love, a Little Kiss, sung by Richard Crooks, tenor. H. M. V. record. Two old favorites, but Mr. Crooks spoils the latter with a very obvious falsetto for the last note.

Balfe: Gems from "The Bohemian Girl," sung by Light Opera Company. H. M. V. disk. The Bohemian Girl is a light opera which was very popular in the middle of the last century and is very well done here.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1571

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

First Publication

Black 8 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

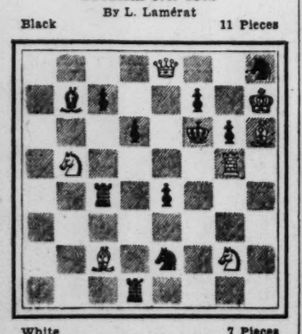
White to play and mate in two

We are pleased to offer this original by the veteran Georgia composer, who has recently returned to composing after a lapse of several years.

Problem No. 1572

By L. Lamérat

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, ex æquo, Gazette de Lausanne, 1932.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1569.	Kt-B5	
No. 1570.	1. Kt-B4	threat
	2. R-Q4	
	1. ———	K-B4
	2. Kt-Kt6ch	
	1. ———	RxRch
	2. KtxRch	
	1. ———	R(R4)-Q4
	2. RxRch	
	1. ———	Kt-B or Kt4
	2. Kt-Kt6ch	
	1. ———	P-QB4
	2. R-Q5ch	

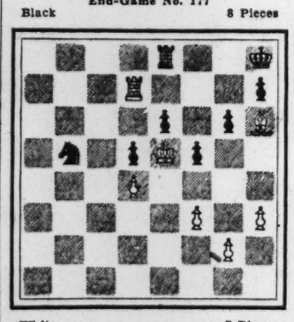
End-Game No. 176. After 1 QKt-B4, PxKt, White wins with 2 QxKt, RPxQ; 3 KtxKtP, PxKt; 4 BxPch, K-B; 5 R-R8 mate!

End-Games

We are indebted to "Chess Strategy and Tactics" for bringing this position to our attention. It comes from a game played at Vienna, 1922, between Dr. Tarrasch and Reti. White's winning method echoes Troitsky's well-known ending: Wh. K, Q5; B, KR6; P, KKt7. Bl. K, KB2; P, K2 and KR2. White mates in four. At the time, Dr. Tarrasch jokingly remarked he was really guilty of plagiarism!

End-Game No. 177

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Paris tournament ran true to form, with Alekhine winning with a score of 8 wins and 2 draws (with Tartakower and Lilienthal). Tartakower was second with 6-3, and Barats and Lilienthal third and fourth, with 5½-3½. Znosko-Borowski was fifth with 5-4.

Dr. Lasker, world champion from 1894 to 1921, gave a simultaneous exhibition at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Lasker Chess Club of Utrecht, Holland. The doctor won 20 games and drew 5, with no losses. Among those defeated was J. van den Bosch, one of Holland's leading players, after Dr. Max Euwe. The British Chess Magazine reports that he is writing a book, but regrets it will not be a collection of his masterpieces with his own annotations, which would certainly be a worthy companion to Alekhine's "My Best Games," itself the best, if one must choose a single example, of all chess books.

"Chess Strategy and Tactics"

This most recent chess book contains 50 master games played from 1895 to 1933, each one of which forms an instructive short essay. Here are some of the titles: William Steinitz, On Defending Gambits. The Attack on Both Wings, Exploiting Weak Squares. Fred Reinfeld, New York state champion, and Irving Cherney have collaborated in producing a carefully written, well-edited, and competent addition to chess literature. A feature is the use of bold-face type for the game moves, to distinguish them from annotations, which are in ordinary type. Also there are ample diagrams. The book may be obtained from Fred Reinfeld, 2265 Newbold Avenue, Bronx, New York City. It is listed at $1.50. We follow with a specimen game.

The Two Bishops

The danger of accepting the Queen's Gambit is well illustrated in this piquant little game. Janowski shows this splendidly, plays his bishops artistically, makes some surprise moves and offers the sacrifice of two rooks. All this in 17 moves!

Nurnberg, 1896
Queen's Gambit Accepted

Janowski White	Schallopp Black	Janowski White	Schallopp Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 B-K3	PxKt
2 P-QB4	PxP	11 Kt-B3	QxP(d)
3 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	12 B-Q5!(e)	PxB
4 P-K3	PxP	13 QxPch	K-Q
5 PxP	B-Kt5(a)	14 QxRch	K-Q2
6 BxP	P-K3(b)	15 Q-Kt7ch	K-K3
7 Q-R4ch	Kt-B3(c)	16 Q-B6ch	B-Q3
8 Kt-K5	QxP	17 B-B4!	Resigns(f)
9 KtxKt	Q-K5ch		

(a) Black wishes to develop this bishop before he plays . . . P-K3, but his idea is against the principle of developing knights before bishops. En passant, it may be mentioned that the idea underlying this theory is that the knights may reach their best squares in one move (in most cases KB3 or QB3), but the bishops must be posted according to the trend of the game, and their best squares cannot be determined too early in the game.

(b) Black had to prevent 7 BxPch.

(c) Forced, as 7 . . . Kt-Q2 would lose by 8 Kt-K5 (threatening 9 KtxKt followed by 10 B-QKt5 as well as 9 KtxB), Kt-B3; 9 B-KKt5, B-KB4; 10 KtxKt.

(d) While Black knows this is no time for pawn snatching, this is the only move he can make which will protect his QBP.

(e) A little gift which Black would rather not accept. But there is no choice.

(f) If 17 . . . QxRch; 18 K-Q2, QxR; 19 QxBch, and mate in two follows.

Curiously, in spite of Janowski's energetic conduct of the White side, he himself was partial to the acceptance of the gambit pawn, as it led to open positions in which he felt himself at home.

Recently the young Austrian, Erich Eliskases, has been visiting Glasgow chess circles. The high point was a six-game match with Fairhurst, the Scottish champion. Eventually this was drawn, each player winning a game, with four drawn. The previous match in Glasgow took place during March and April, 1905, when the British champion at the time, W. E. Napier, now of the United States, played Teichmann.

Here is how Eliskases defeated Fairhurst in the fifth game:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Eliskases White	Fairhurst Black	Eliskases White	Fairhurst Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	23 B-Kt2	P-KB4
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 P-QR3	R-Kt2
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 Kt-K5	RxKt(e)
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	26 PxR	QxKP
5 PxP(a)	PxP	27 P-B4	Q-K3
6 P-K3	B-K2	28 BxKt	BPxB
7 B-Q3	Castles	29 Q-B3	R-K2
8 Q-B2	P-QKt3(b)	30 R-KB2	P-KR4
9 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	31 Q-Q4	Q-Q3
10 CastlesKR	R-K	32 P-B5	PxP
11 QR-B	P-QR3(c)	33 KRxP	R-Kt2
12 Kt-K5	P-R3	34 Q-K5	QxQ
13 B-KB4	KtxKt(d)	35 RxQ	P-R5
14 BxKt	Kt-Kt5	36 R-K8ch	K-R2
15 B-KB4	B-Q3	37 K-Kt2	PxP
16 Kt-K2	BxB	38 PxP	R-B3
17 KtxB	R-K2	39 R-KRch	K-Kt3
18 B-B5	Kt-B3	40 R(R)-R8	
19 Kt-Q3	P-Kt3		R-QB2(f)
20 B-R3	Q-Q3	41 R(K8)-Kt8ch	
21 P-QKt4	Kt-K5		K-B3
22 P-Kt3	QR-K	42 R-R6ch	Resigns

(a) This exchange may be best after all. White holds the initiative for some time, and is able to play for direct attack on the K side. It should, however, be timed after Black plays QKt-Q2.

(b) Instead of fianchettoing the QB, Black might try P-B3, R-K, and Kt-B, though this is rather slow and White might play KKt-K2 and CastlesQR, with a dangerous K-side attack in prospect.

(c) In the orthodox gambit declined where Black fianchettoes the QB, he is able to play P-QB4 at once, with a playable game. But should Black play P-QB4 now, 12 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 13 BxQKt, KtxB; 14 BxB, QxB; 15 PxP, PxP; 16 Kt-QR4, might follow, and Black's pawns are weak.

(d) Again 13 . . . P-QB4; 14 KtxKt, followed by PxP is to White's advantage.

(e) Realizing that he has a difficult game, Black decides that his best chance is to give up the exchange. This does not make White's task much harder, however.

(f) Once White exchanges a R, his remaining R wins on the Q side with ease.

Indiana Equalizes Rail and Truck Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5—Mileage rate charges for transportation of freight by motortrucks and railroads will be the same in Indiana after Dec. 30 under regulations just promulgated by the Indiana Public Service Commission, state regulatory body for public utilities.

The scale of rates now charged by railroads will govern the entire freight transportation business in Indiana as it affects vehicles for hire. The regulations, drawn by the commission on mandate of the 1933 Indiana Legislature, are intended to prevent destructive competition and rate discrimination.

The charge for any haul will be based on the mileage as routed in common carriers' certificates and contract carriers' permits. No deviation of route will be permitted except for highway blockades. The charge also will include pickup and delivery routes within towns. Truck load rates will be 50 per cent of capacity of carload minimums.

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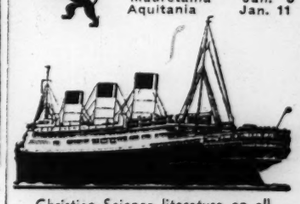

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Higher In Moderately Active Trading

Improvement Centers on Industrial Issues—Good Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) — Stocks and grains awakened from their recent slumber today and stepped out into the sunshine of rallying prices.

Although the domestic gold rate was again unchanged, equities began to improve when wheat opened up and other cereals and cotton firmed. Wheat, corn and oats recovered 2 or more cents a bushel in the early hours. The dollar moved indifferently in foreign exchange dealings. Sterling and French francs were unchanged to slightly higher. Bonds were a trifle mixed, although improvement was recorded by various secondary liens. United States Government securities were a little easy.

Industrial stocks showed the most vitality in the upturn, with gains of 1 to around 4 points predominating.

Allied Chemical, U. S. Smelting, Eastman Kodak, du Pont and Johns-Manville, got up around three to four points. Case and Union Pacific advanced two, while U. S. Steel, American Telephone and New York Central gained more than a point each.

Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Followers of the rail shares were encouraged when directors of the Santa Fe declared a dividend of $3.30 on the preferred stock. The last previous payment on this issue was $1.50 in June. The stock formerly was on a $5 annual basis.

Stock Exchange Regulation

Conferences in Washington regarding proposals for governmental regulation of stock exchanges were being watched closely by leading brokers here. Notwithstanding the fact that the governors of the New York Exchange have already imposed rather stringent trading rules, Wall Street is of the opinion that some sort of statutory supervision of speculation is a probability.

While commission houses generally fear that profits will be further curtailed under federal regulation, there is some hope that public participation in trading may come back when it is realized the Government is acting in the rôle of a "protection" by preventing bear raids and undesirable pool operations. Since the spring-summer advance, most brokerage concerns have been barely able to pay expenses because of dwindling trading volumes.

Although the Administration's monetary policy continues to hold the principal attention of financial circles, investment commentators are beginning to call attention to signs of a pickup in business and industry.

Reports of the chain stores for November, now beginning to appear, disclose a substantial advance in trade. The W. T. Grant Company showed a sales volume increase for the month of 8.9 per cent over the 1932 period. The volume of the S. S. Kresge Company was 6.3 higher, and that of the F. W. Woolworth Company advanced 3.8 per cent.

Federal Bonds Soft

A lower range of prices in United States Government issues coincided with a generally steady trend in other parts of the bond list today.

Barring one or two minor gains, the federal group during the first two hours of trading worked from 2-32 to 11-32 lower. The turnover again was comparatively small, and the market appeared to be affected in no marked degree by the retention of domestic gold price which had been in effect since last Friday.

The general run of secondary rail, utility and industrial loans were steady from the fact that offerings were not generally out of balance with the small amount of buying interest. Thus gains ranging up to a point or so were established in some obligations of the Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, Columbia Gas & Electric, Postal Telegraph, Armour & Co., American Telephone, Loew's Goodrich Company, Western Union Telegraph and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

An easier tone marked issues like International Telephone convertibles and debentures, National Dairy Products 5½, Pennsylvania general 4½s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Foreign bonds were steadier than yesterday with substantial recoveries in French Governments and some other Europeans which had been feeling the depressing effects of related currency weakness. British 5½s climbed about a point, while some of the Argentine loans made still wider gains.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	20	23	Lafayette	7	11
City	20½	23⅜	Manhattan	23½	26½
Commercial	107	117	Public	22¼	25¼
Fifth Av	890	990	Trade Bank	20	24
First, N Y.	1130	1230	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	47½	50½	Fulton	220	270
Banca C I	142	260	Guaranty	250	300
Bk NY&T	290	390	Irving	14¼	17
Bronx	7	10	Kings Co	1850	1950
Brooklyn	77	85	Law Tle&G	6	10
Cn Hanover	111	120	M'facturers	15¼	17¼
Chemical	29	33	New York	78	82
County	31	34	Title Guar.	8½	12
Empire	16	19	Unit States	1520	1570

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat.	24½	28	Merchants	250	270
N Shawmut	17½	20	Second Nat.	88	100

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2	4	Harris T&S.	190	210
Cont Ill Bk	19½	22	Northern Tr	262	280
First Nat.	60	70			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	29½	32	Home	16⅜	19
Am Allianc.	12¼	15	North River	16¼	18
Gt Americn.	14¼	17	Spgfld Fire.	76½	82
Hartford	40¼	44	U S Fire	29¼	33

S. S. Kresge Sales Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—S. S. Kresge Company reports a rise of 6.3 per cent in its November sales. Total volume was $10,465,036 compared with $9,841,370 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 5	Last Dec. 4
13¾	3		Adams Express	1200	8⅜	8	8⅜	7⅞
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	500	18½	18	18½	18
12½	5½		Addressograph	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	600	104⅞	102½	104⅜	103
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6600	23	21⅞	23	21⅞
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	4200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	2100	7½	6½	7½	6¾
21	1½		Allegh pf ww XL	300	6½	6¼	6½	6
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	6300	20¼	19¼	19⅝	19
149	203¾	6‡	Allied Chem	3900	149⅜	145¼	149	144
47	18½	2	Amerada	3300	45¾	45½	45¾	45¼
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	300	23½	22½	23½	
28½	8		Am Bank Note	4500	16¼	14⅞	16¼	14⅜
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	39½	39½	39½	40¾
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	900	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅛
64	23¾		Am Beet Sug pf	20	53	53	53	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	90½	90½	90½	90
100½	49½	4	Am Can	8400	100½	98¾	99¼	98¼
39¾	6⅜		Am Car & Fdry	4800	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	22½
59¼	15		Am Car & F pf	300	35	35	35	
51¾	34	3¶	Am Chicle	100	48½	48½	48½	47½
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	1800	51½	49⅞	50½	49⅝
13	3⅞		Am European	600	4½	4½	4½	4½
19⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow	2100	10⅝	9⅞	10	9½
44⅞	7¾		Am & For Pow pf	1500	21⅜	20¼	20½	20½
35⅜	6⅛		Am & For Pow 6	600	15	14⅜	15	
27⅛	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	12½	12½	12½	11¾
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	19¾	19½	19¾	19
16	2½		Am Hide & L	900	8¼	7⅝	8¼	
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	100	33	33	33	
17½	3¾		Am Ice	600	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
15½	14¼		Am International	1200	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅛
39½	5⅜		Am Locomotive	7200	29½	28	29½	28
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	600	42¾	40¼	42¾	39¼
6	1		Am Mach & Met	300	4	3¾	4	
5¼	¾		Am Mach & M ct	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
23⅝	3½		Am Metal	1500	20⅝	19⅝	20½	19¼
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	7100	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6½
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	15¾	14¾	15½	15⅛
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	14¼	13	14¼	13¾
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	9900	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	13½
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	1100	18⅝	17¾	18½	17½
47¾	20⅛	1	Am Safety Razor	300	38½	37⅞	38½	
7⅞	⅞		Am Seating	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
53½	1⅜		Am Ship & Com	300	1⅞	1	1⅛	1
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	12900	45¾	43½	45½	43⅝
93	31		Am Smelt & R pf	300	93	93	93	
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	1100	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	60	54	53¾	54	
85	27⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	54½	52½	54½	52⅝
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9900	118⅞	117⅛	118¾	117⅛
25	3¾		Am Type Fndrs	300	5	5	5	4⅞
37⅞	7		Am Type F pf	20	8¾	8¼	8¾	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5400	18⅜	17	18⅜	17
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
24	5¾		Am Woolen	7500	12¾	11¾	12⅜	12
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	8700	60⅝	58½	59⅝	57¾
66	20		Am Zinc L&S pf	300	39	39	39	
22⅛	5		Anaconda Cop	1200	15¼	14¼	15¼	14¼
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	20
90	41	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	87	87	87	
7⅜	1		A P W Paper	200	6	6	6	
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	2100	28	27⅜	28	27⅝
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	73½	73½	73½	
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	2100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3¼
5	¾		Armour Ill B	1800	2¼	2	2	2⅛
93	7		Armour Ill pf	1800	41½	39	41	38½
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	200	4	4	4	
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	2900	13½	13	13⅜	12⅞
61½	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49
80⅜	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	9500	51	49	51	48¾
79¾	56	3	Atchison pf	2400	64	60	64	60
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	7200	37	36	37	35
31⅞	12⅞	1	Atl Refining	1200	30⅞	29½	30⅞	29½
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	2400	35⅞	33	35½	33
31½	11½		Atlas Tack	14400	31⅜	30¼	31¼	30½
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	2400	48	45½	48	45¼
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	6600	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	7¼
			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	2500	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	7200	23¼	23⅛	24¼	22⅞
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	900	25	24⅞	25	24
7¼	5⅛		Barker Bros	160	3	3	3	
11	7		Bayuk Cigars	3300	9¾	8¾	9¾	9
27	7		Beatrice Cream	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	58½	57⅝	58½	58
12½	3½		Belding Hem	300	9½	9	9½	
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	14¾	13⅞	14¾	14⅛
21¼	6⅝		Bendix Aviation	18300	16¾	15¼	16¼	15¼
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	600	28	26⅝	28	27
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	10200	35⅞	34¼	35⅝	34
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	1200	55	53	54⅜	52¾
29½	6⅛		Bigelow Sanford	50	22	21¼	22	21
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	500	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
75	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	70	70	70	
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	5100	51½	48¾	51½	48⅛
37⅜	18	1.60¶	Borden	10800	21½	20½	21⅜	20⅞
21⅜	5½		Borg Warner	13100	19¾	18⅞	19¾	18¾
4½	2⅜		Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	1200	10½	9¾	10⅜	9⅝
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	2400	29½	29	29½	29
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	69½	69½	69½	70
9⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	200	4½	4½	4½	
88½	62	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	64½	62⅞	64½	62½
53⅜	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	50½	50½	50½	50
18½	3		Brunswick Balke	400	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	800	7	6½	7	
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	47	47	47	
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	900	10½	9⅛	10½	
9⅞	3¼		Budd Mfg	900	5¼	5	5¼	
39	3		Budd Mfg pf	20	21½	20½	21½	
13¼	2½		Bullard	400	8¾	8½	8½	
13	1⅜		Burns Bros pf	40	4½	4½	4½	
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	6500	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	15¾
6½	6½		Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20	7	7	7	
4¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2	2	2	2
7½	1¼		Butterick	100	3	3	3	3
43¼	8½		Byers	700	27⅜	26	27¼	26
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	1000	21⅞	20½	21½	20½
9¾	2		Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	5200	23½	22¾	23⅜	22¾
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	3500	13¼	12⅜	13⅛	12⅝
		1¶	Cannon Mills	600	29⅛	28¾	29½	27⅝
103½	30½		Case Thresh	4500	73	69¾	72½	69¾
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	50	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
29⅜	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	2500	24⅝	23¾	24½	23⅞
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	19400	46	44¼	45⅝	44
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	
44¾	57⅛		Cerro de Pasco	9500	37¼	35¼	36¾	35
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	35	34½	35	34¼
49½	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6400	41	39½	40½	39⅛
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	400	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	600	5	4¾	5	4⅝
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P	2400	8¾	8	8⅜	8⅛
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	1700	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7¾
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	200	13½	13½	13½	12½
12⅜	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	700	8	7⅛	8	7¾
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	200	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	1900	3½	3	3⅛	3
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	300	4¼	4	4¼	
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	300	5	5	5	
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	19	18⅜	19	
10½	2		Childs Company	300	5⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	74500	51⅜	49⅛	51⅛	49
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
72	45	6½	City Ice ¾ F pf	20	66	66	66	
5¼	¾		City Store A rtc	200	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	¼		City Stores	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	1½		City Stores A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
2½	⅛		City Stores rtc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¼	5	.25b	Clark Equipment	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
65	60	3.50	Cleve ⅞ Pitts	10	61	61	61	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	28	28	28	
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	1900	12	11⅝	12	11¾
26	3		Collins & Aikman	1500	22½	20⅞	22¼	20⅝
85	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	20	76½	76½	76½	
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
51	15¼		Colo & Southern	160	29⅞	29	29⅞	29
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	9300	13¼	11⅜	13⅛	11¼
83	51	6	Columbia G pf A	1200	51½	50¼	51½	50½
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	20	46	46	46	
28	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	900	26½	26¼	26½	26
71½	23⅜	2	Columbian Carb	1400	64	62	62½	61
19	4		Comm Credit	900	16¼	15¾	16¼	15½
25	15½	1¼	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	30	91	91	91	
25⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	23½	23½	23½	23½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	35	34	35	33⅜
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	90	89¾	90	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	7800	32½	31	32¼	30⅞
6¼	1⅜		Commwlth & So	35200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
61⅝	21	6	Commwlth &S 6pf	800	28	27¼	27¼	27½
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	1000	24	23½	23⅞	22⅞
14⅜	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	12600	38⅜	36¾	37¾	37
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	84	83⅞	83⅞	83
5½	2		Consol Laundries	300	2¼	2	2	
153¾	5		Consol Oil	5500	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	11¼
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
10¼	1½		Container A	400	7	6¼	6¼	6
4½	¼		Container B	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	400	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8⅝
3½	½		Cont Baking B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
74¼	35¼	2½	Cont Can	5200	75¾	73⅝	75	73⅝
36½	10½	.120	Cont Insurance	1200	24⅞	24	24⅞	24
4	1		Cont Motors	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅜	4⅞		Cont Oil	4200	18½	17⅞	18½	17¾
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1800	74	71¼	74	70¾
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	136½	136½	136½	
7½	2⅜		Coty	200	4	4	4	
29½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	28¾	28	28¾	28½
14¾	2¼		Crosley Radio	300	9½	9	9	
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	600	35¼	35	35¼	33¾
8½	1		Crown Zellerbach	700	5	4⅝	4⅞	4½
37½	9		Crucible Steel	400	21½	20⅜	21	
90⅝	16		Crucible Steel pf	100	37	37	37	
⅝	½		Cuba Co	200	1	1	1	
16	2½		Cuba Ry pf	40	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11½	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1900	31½	27	30	
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishg	500	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14¾
66	30		Curtis Pub pf	400	41	40	41	
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	4900	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	800	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	300	12¾	12	12¾	
			—D—					
49	5¾		Deere & Co	3800	32⅜	31¼	32¼	31⅜
93¾	37⅜		Del & Hudson	1200	54⅜	52½	54	52
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	7900	24⅞	23¼	24¾	23½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	60	59	60	58
33⅞	10	1¼b	Devoe & Ray A	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	28	28	28	27⅝
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29½	29½	29½	29¼
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	4100	35½	33½	35	33¾
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	300	24	23½	23¾	23¾
19¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	800	15	14¼	15	14¼
91⅞	32½	2¶	du Pont de Nem	15200	92¼	88⅜	91¾	88½
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	900	110	110	110	107⅝
102½	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	89	87	89	
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3700	84½	79½	84½	79
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	1200	13¾	12	12½	11½
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	1500	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
23	4		Eitingon S pf	300	22	22	22	
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	6700	18⅝	17	18⅝	17½
88½	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	79	79	79	
8¼	1		Elec Boat	400	4¼	4	4¼	
4¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	300	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	6400	5½	5	5⅛	5½
56½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	1600	10½	9¾	10¼	10
23¾	6½		El Pwr&L 6% pf	500	9½	8¾	8¾	8¾
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	45¾	44½	45⅜	45
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	113½	113½	113½	
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	300	4	4	4	
55	17		Engineers PS 6pf	100	17	17	17	17
49⅞	15		Engineers PS ww	500	15	14½	14½	
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
25⅞	3¾		Erie RR	1600	15¼	14	15¼	13½
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	1700	16	14¾	16	14½
14⅛	3		Eureka Vacuum	400	8¼	8¼	8½	
			—F—					
10	⅞		Evans Products	2800	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9
			—F—					
11¼	2¼		Fairbanks Morse	200	7	7	7	
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	40	36½	36	36½	36½
11¼	¾		Fed Motor Tr	100	6½	6½	6½	6
6¾	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	22
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	700	24½	24	24½	24
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	3600	22¼	21⅝	22¼	21¼
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	300	68⅛	67¾	68	68½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	56⅝	55½	56	
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	700	15⅞	15	15¾	15
26½	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	20½	20	20½	19¼
23⅜	2		Foundation	1200	14¼	12¼	14¼	
19	12		Fox Film A	400	14¾	14¼	14⅛	
49⅜	16⅞	2	Freport Texas	1700	47¾	46½	47¾	46½
			—G—					
5¼	1		Gabriel Snub A	100	3	3	3	
20⅞	6½		Gamewell	100	14	14	14	
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	400	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¼
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	600	30½	29	30½	29¼
27	4⅜		Gen Asphalt	500	16½	15⅜	16½	
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	300	13⅜	13¼	13½	12⅞
10½	2¼		Gen Bronze	500	6⅜	6	6⅜	5⅝
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23	2¼		Gen Cable A	400	7¼	7	7	7⅜
46	6½		Gen Cable pf	100	14	14	14	14
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	36300	21	20	20⅞	19¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	568	11½	11¼	11½	11⅜
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	4500	36⅜	35⅛	36¼	35½
27⅞			Gen Gas & E A	1500	2⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
55¾	24½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	53½	53½	53½	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	2400	64⅞	64½	64¾	64¼
39¾	10	1¶	Gen Motors

Financial: News and Comment

Another Phase In Roosevelt Money Policy Visualized

Need of New Impetus to Prices Seen as Markets Stay Sluggish

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Sluggish responses of financial and commodity markets to recent gold price advance and a sturdier dollar abroad combined today to indicate that President Roosevelt's monetary policy has entered a new phase of its development.

The course from this stage, which was accompanied by a stronger government bond market, was closely guarded. Not since the RFC posted its first gold price had there been official indications of a shift in the President's plans.

But the apparent steadier reception both at home and abroad of latest gold price advances to the high of $34.01 an ounce was believed in some quarters to point the need of new energy to achieve Mr. Roosevelt's declared purpose of higher commodity prices.

Plans Carefully Guarded

Further and more vigorous boosts in the daily quotation was one course discussed unofficially. Heavier buying of foreign gold was another. Purchases abroad have been concealed carefully but up to now have been light, while all domestic offerings of newly-mined metal have been taken.

Mr. Roosevelt watched the situation closely. Whatever his plans he kept them to himself.

One accompaniment of the stronger dollar has been a firmer government bond market. Before the week is out, Acting Secretary Morgenthau plans to announce the Treasury's program for meeting $727,000,000 of Dec. 15, maturities and possibly offering additional securities in exchange for fourth Liberty loan bonds.

Some who looked for a new step in Mr. Roosevelt's currency plans recalled that his gold buying policy was disclosed just a few days after a mid-October sale of $500,000,000 in 10-12 year Treasury bonds. They considered any important change in his present policy unlikely until after the December refunding.

Point to Strength in Bonds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—An abrupt drop in Treasury purchases of government bonds was announced yesterday by Acting Secretary Morgenthau while other officials pointed to recent advances in federal security prices as evidence that they could hold their own without support from within.

A total of $2,545,000 was invested in the bonds last week, Mr. Morgenthau said, as compared with $8,748,000 the week before. Meanwhile, all issues of governments except one, had plus signs before the figure that showed their net change for the week.

Officials pointed out that during last week, the price of domestic newly mined gold was advanced 25 cents, its largest increase in the last several weeks. This failed to disturb the bond market; commodity prices were soft and the dollar turned strong.

These developments with the related problems of the approaching December financing, involving the refunding of $727,000,000 of maturing Treasury obligations, were gone over in detail in a conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgenthau shortly after the Chief Executive's return from Warm Springs.

In a few days, Mr. Morgenthau said later, a refinancing plan will be announced. New issues of government paper will be offered in exchange for that which is maturing.

Wages Continue On Their Upward Course

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Wages continue their upward course despite business recessions, according to Investors Syndicate's regular monthly consumers' study. However, October of this year shows a net gain of only 34.3 per cent over that of last year as opposed to a gain of 40 per cent which was recorded by September over the same month of 1932.

Cost of living is, however, only 2.5 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago, contrary to popular superstition on the subject. This index is now mounting at the rate of about 1 per cent a month, while last year it was falling at about the same rate.

Security investments for the month are still well below the levels of a year ago, but an encouraging gain over the preceding month is shown in an increase of 118.1 per cent.

Metal Production In Mexico Drops Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—With the exception of mercury, antimony and graphite, which showed decided increases, metal production during September dropped sharply, according to latest official figures.

Gold production during September totaled 1235 kilograms, compared with 1800 in August. Silver fell to 134,503 compared with 184,134 kilograms in August. Antimony increased from 167,638 to 712,406 kilograms.

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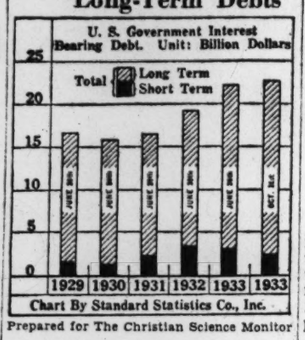


Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE chart above traces the status of the federal interest-bearing debt since the end of the Government's 1929 fiscal year.

Note that the short-term debt on Oct. 31, this year, was smaller than on June 30, 1932, while the long-term obligations outstanding have been increased by $3,500,000,000 during the 16 months.

Industrial Leaders Criticize Federal Monetary Program

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Criticism of the federal gold buying policy was voiced by Mr. Paul Shoup, vice-chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific Company, in a letter to the New York State Chamber of Commerce, made public by Mr. James Brown, president of the organization yesterday.

Mr. Shoup holds that if the United States is going to resume the use of gold as money, it should immediately establish a definite relationship between gold and the other media of circulation.

"Either we are going to use gold for money or we are not," says Mr. Shoup. "If we are, we had best establish a definite relationship promptly between gold and our other circulating media and invite the users of a free interchange of the one with the other. As John Sherman, when Secretary of the Treasury, remarked, 'The way to resume is to resume.'"

At the same time Mr. Brown made public excerpts from a number of other letters from industrial leaders disapproving of the present monetary stand of the Administration. Among these were letters from Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the board of Lord & Thomas and Logan, Inc., Chicago; Mr. J. J. Bernet, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Cleveland; Mr. D. A. Crawford, president of the Pullman Co., Chicago; Mr. A. C. Needles, president of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.; Mr. W. M. Irish, president of the Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Newark; Mr. C. M. Chester Jr., president of the General Foods Corporation, New York; Mr. P. G. Winneth, president of Bullock's, a leading department store, Los Angeles; Mr. Edmund Platt, vice-president of Marine Midland Group, Inc., New York, and Philip Dexter, attorney and director of several companies, Boston.

Turn Has Come For Silver In Money Debate

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Monetary controversy reaches the complex stage of wheels when it goes from gold revaluation to silver revaluation.

While gold is being revalued by reducing the gold content of the dollar, thus making the dollar worth less, silver advocates propose to make the silver currencies worth more by increasing the value of silver.

It is argued that by cutting the gold content of the dollar, we help ourselves by increasing the general price level of goods. It is also argued that by increasing the value of silver we would help the silver standard people, such as the Chinese, by enabling them to purchase more goods from the rest of the world.

Senator Borah, in his criticism of James P. Warburg's plan for a modernized gold standard, objected that it made no provision for silver, now used by as much of the world as money. Warburg, replying today, says frankly that he does not know what level of silver would be best for the Orient, but he adds that clearly a fluctuating value is not good for them, and urges adoption of the silver program as outlined by the American delegation to the world conference.

Warburg questions, however, that doubling the price of silver would double Chinese purchasing power, saying "the purchasing power of the Chinese depends in the last analysis upon the goods and services that China can export."

Automobile Makers Give Boost to Steel Industry

With the first of the 1934 automobile models now rolling off the assembly line, says the magazine Steel, consumption in the Detroit area can be expected to increase until late January or early February, when dealers will have been supplied.

Railroad orders for December now appear more promising. Releases by the Pennsylvania on its requirements for 159,000 tons of rails and fastenings are expected momentarily.

Pig iron shipments are increasing, furnace interests anticipating a larger tonnage this month than in November due to the completion of contracts by Jan. 1.

Contributing to a heavier inquiry at Chicago are fears of a price advance. Also, scrap prices there and at Pittsburgh are firmer.

Fresh Capital To Finance Industry Woefully Lacking

Four Cents Raised This Year for Every Dollar in Normal Period

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) — Little more than 4 cents of new capital to finance industry has been raised thus far in 1933 for every dollar raised in the comparable period of 1926, a year frequently used for purposes of comparison as "normal."

The stagnation of the market for new corporate securities is, of course, even more striking, when compared with the almost fantastic figures of 1929. For the first 10 months of this year, less than 2 cents was raised for every dollar in the like months of 1929.

Although the Federal Securities Act did not take effect until July 26, bankers are inclined to blame it for the failure of the new securities business to improve in more recent months, and therefore are intensely interested in the news that President Roosevelt has asked the Senate banking and currency committee to determine whether the legislation is deterring the legitimate flow of capital.

British Companies Act

Defenders of the measure have accused investment bankers of virtually going on strike since it took effect, have pointed to its similarity with the British Companies Act under which the security issue business has been improving in London, and have felt that it has not been given a fair trial.

Its critics, nevertheless, insist that it is more severe than the British Act, that it makes directors liable for acts of others for which they cannot assume responsibility, and that it stands as an invitation to "chiseling" lawyers to bring nuisance cases.

The bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says that for November "there was almost a complete suspension of new public issues of securities, other than United States Government issues."

For the first 10 months of 1933 new domestic corporate issues, exclusive of refunding, according to the tabulation of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, amounted to only about $138,000,000, compared with the huge total of $7,607,000,000 in the like period of 1929, and $3,190,000,000 in the first 10 months of 1926.

Big Decline in 10 Months

Including municipal, farm loan and foreign but excluding U. S. Government issues, the total for the first 10 months of 1933 aggregated $570,000,000, contrasting with $9,335,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1929, and $5,368,000,000 in the like months of 1926.

Statistics of the Midland Bank of London show that new issues floated in the London market in the first 10 months of 1933 aggregated £114,000,000, compared with £81,000,000 in the like period of 1931, the year England left the gold standard; a post-war peak of £310,000,000 in the like months of 1928, and £205,000,000 in the comparable period of 1926.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Failure of issuers to furnish information required under the new securities act has kept about $22,000,000 of stocks and bonds off the market, for the time being at least.

These are securities which promoters sought to register with the Federal Trade Commission, but registration was stopped until the data required by the law are made available.

The commission has issued public stop orders against 18 issues amounting to $11,658,000, and has caused promoters to withdraw privately another 45 issues, amounting to $10,365,000.

Stop orders and withdrawals were made for reasons ranging from impossible claims of profit to simple misunderstandings.

One public order cited that the company failed to note in its registration that Massachusetts had forbidden sale of the company's securities in the State.

Another sought to promise "get-rich-quick" opportunities. One company said it had sold a great many shares which evidence before the commission indicated had not been sold.

Many applications simply failed to include balance sheets and other statistical data. Registration might be sought again for several issues stopped, but commission officials believe a considerable number will never be offered.

The amounts so far stopped are about 6 or 7 per cent of the total issues registered.

Hopes That the U. S. Will Not Forget World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, Australia—That the American recovery experimentation is being watched eagerly throughout the world is evidenced in the speech by the president of the Central Council of Employers of Australia, Mr. Arthur F. Hooper, at a recent conference here.

"While America's effort is directed chiefly, if not wholly, to an improvement in its own national position, without regard to the affairs of other nations, it will naturally follow that the results of the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act there will have repercussions elsewhere," said Mr. Hooper.

"It is reasonable to expect that when the result of the internal efforts made by the United States for the rehabilitation of industry is known, America may be inclined to coöperate with greater enthusiasm at a subsequent international conference of a representative character. Probably if America can bring herself to a wider outlook and cancel her war credits the action will prove to be the best investment in her history."

RFC Pours $3,500,000,000 Into Nation's Credit Arteries

Monthly Report of Corporation Shows $4,254,000,000 Authorized—Banks Get $1,357,000,000—Of Total, Nearly One Billion Paid

WASHINGTON, Dec 5 (AP)—More than $3,500,000,000 has been poured into the nation's credit arteries in one way or another by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The monthly report of the corporation, which was organized Feb. 2, 1932, to provide credit for banks, railroads, and other financial institutions, today showed total cash advances of $3,543,913,394.

Total loans and advances authorized by the corporation since its inception amount to $4,254,453,348, of which $314,469,467 was withdrawn or canceled, with $1,$14,652,068 remaining at the disposal of the borrowers. Repayments have totaled $986,844,212.

Crop Loans $135,000,000

The report, although setting forth in detail the advances made to banks, railroads, and the various government agencies, did not give the amount of gold the corporation has purchased in its gold buying program, but it was known that up to last Friday $10,500,000 worth of domestic gold had been purchased.

The following cash advances were shown:

Secretary of Agriculture for crop loans, $135,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury for purchase of Home Loan Bank stock, $68,545,700.

Secretary of the Treasury for purchase of Home Owners' Loan Corporation stock, $14,000,000.

Capital of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, $44,500,000.

Expenses of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, $2,747,874.

Land Bank Commissioner for loans under the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act, of 1933, $37,600,000.

Governor of the Farm Credit Administration under the Farm Credit Act of 1933, $40,500,000.

Bank Aid Leads

Borrowers under Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act:

Banks and trust companies, $1,357,688,506.

Railroads, $390,271,767.

Mortgage loan companies, $195,259,525.

Regional agriculture credit corporations, $152,224,899.

Building and loan associations, $112,025,136.

Insurance companies, $87,292,530.

Federal land banks, $72,800,000.

Joint stock land banks, $14,123,505.

Livestosk credit corporations, $12,568,733.

Federal intermediate credit banks, $9,250,000.

State funds for insurance public moneys, $5,887,715.

Agriculture credit corporations, $5,125,930.

Credit unions, $574,887.

Processors or distributors for payment of processing tax, $7333.

Secretary of Agriculture to purchase cotton, $3,300,000.

Preferred stock in banks and trust companies, $55,583,000.

State Relief $300,000,000

Purchase of capital notes of banks and trust companies, $25,000,000.

Purchase of debentures of banks and trust companies $15,740,000.

Loans secured by preferred stock of banks and trust companies, $13,528,500.

Advances to states, territories and political subdivisions for relief purposes under the act of 1932, $299,984,999.

To states for relief purposes under the Federal Emergency Relief act of 1933, $272,388,005.

To aid in financing self-liquidating construction projects $60,164,882.

To aid in financing the sale of agricultural surpluses in foreign markets, $4,541,983.

To finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock produced in the United States, $4,760,383.

To the Commodity Credit Corporation, $30,927,594.

Repayments were as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture on crop loans, $20,000,000.

By borrowers under Section 5 of the RFC Act:

Banks and trust companies, $667,489,394.

Regional agricultural credit corporations, $115,483,672.

Railroads Get $56,800,000

Railroads, $56,.51,691.

Building and loan associations, $43,371,265.

Mortgage loan companies, $34,580,717; insurance companies, $22,189,221.

Livestock credit corporations, $9,643,219.

Federal intermediate credit banks, $9,250,000.

Agricultural credit corporations, $3,132,693.

Joint stock land banks, $562,403.

Credit unions, $48,125.

By borrowers on self-liquidating projects, $137,175.

By borrowers for relief purposes, $970,085.

By borrowers to finance carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, $2,874,148.

By borrowers to finance the sale of agricultural surpluses in foreign markets, $105,882.

By borrowers on loans secured by preferred stock of banks and trust companies, $67,214.

By the retirement of preferred stock in banks and trust companies, $87,300.

The World's Business

Glossary of Terms—1

Gold Purchases:

The name given to the policy announced by the President in his radio talk of Oct. 22. For this purpose a sum of $50,000,000 was set aside by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Metal was to be purchased at home and abroad. On Saturday it was announced that only "a little over a fifth" of the original fund had been used. At the same time it was stated that $10,200,000 had been spent in buying domestic gold. Hence very little foreign gold has been bought.

Gold Standard

When nations are on the gold standard, the relation between gold and currency is fixed. The equivalent for the gold dollar was $20.67 an ounce. There is no such thing nowadays as a gold dollar. Therefore there is no fixed price for gold.

Gold Price:

Nations off the gold standard pay a price for gold determined in the market. Prior to Oct. 22 most of the trade was conducted in the "free" or world market in London. The price was governed by the pound-franc exchange. A Britisher can buy gold in Paris at a fixed price in francs, since France is still on the gold standard. Thus the London price in pounds was never likely to be higher than the franc price in Paris translated into pounds. On Oct. 22 President Roosevelt introduced an arbitarary price for gold. He offered to buy gold at a price higher than the world price expressed in dollars.

Gold Content:

This is the amount of gold in a currency unit. There were 23.22 grains in the dollar when it was linked to gold. There is no gold content in the present dollar.

Gold Clause:

The clause in bonds which says that repayment will be made in gold of the "standard weight and fineness," meaning 25.8 grains in weight, nine-tenths fine, or 23.22 grains of fine gold.

International Gold Standard:

When several nations tie their currencies to gold, we call the standard an international gold standard. They all have a common denominator. Therefore the currencies bear a steady relation to each other. Take the pound ond the dollar when they were both attached to gold. One hundred an dthirteen grains of gold obtained, and were obtained, for £1 sterling; $4.8666 had the same relation to 113 grains of gold. Thus the value of $1 in terms of dollars could not be worth less in terms of dollars than $4.86666, minus the most of shipping 113 grains of gold from London to New York, or worth more in terms of dollars than $4.8666, plus the cost of shipping 113 grains of gold from New York to and from London.

Dollar Depreciation:

Used to show that the dollar is worth less in gold than it was when it was linked to gold. The fixed price was $20.67 an ounce. The President has already boosted it arbitrarily to $34.01. That means that if the dollar were again linked to gold, the amount of gold in $1 would be reduced correspondingly. At $34.01 an ounce, $1 is equivalent to 14.08 grains.

Devaluation:

The word used when a currency is relinked to gold at lower than the previous parity. Thus if the President had to devalue the dollar tomorrow, this would mean, from then on, the dollar and gold would be fixed at $34.01 an ounce, or 14.08 grains to the dollar. The President is empowered by law to carry depreciation down to 50 per cent below the old parity; that is, $41.34 an ounce, or 11.61 grains to the dollar. He could do this merely by announcement. It is not necessary

Stabilization:

Used in many meanings, but today is used to mark an end to wilful depreciation, and the attainment of (a) an arrangement with the Bank of England to keep the foreign exchange stable or the announcement of (b) devaluation. Devaluation would be outright stabilization. An exchange understanding would be a stabilization policy.

German Radio Trade Is Well Maintained

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—That the German radio industry has maintained a notably strong position notwithstanding the depression is revealed in a report to the Commerce Department from Trade Commissioner George R. Canty, Berlin.

Production of radios in Germany has risen from a total value of 8,000,000 marks in 1924 to an estimated total of 165,000,000 marks in the current year. In contrast to many other industries, it is pointed out that the foreign trade balance sheet of the radio industry has consistently shown profits.

Ten years ago, the report shows, there were less than 2000 radio owners in Germany. Each year the number has risen sharply and the figure on Jan. 1, 1933, stood at 4,308,000. However, it is pointed out that Great Britain has 114 radio sets to every 1000 inhabitants; Denmark has 150; Sweden, 103; while the figure for Germany is only 69.

War Persuades Central Bank To Drop Gold

Bolivian President States Necessities of Chaco Conflict Forced Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Bolivia stayed on the gold standard until the war with Paraguay broke out, when the necessities of war induced the Central Bank to agree to the dropping of the gold standard, according to a review of the Bolivian situation by President Daniel Salamanca at the National Congress at La Paz.

"Our quota of tin production," states the review, "on which nearly all our workers depend, has been reduced from approximately 45,000 tons in 1929 to little more than 14,000 tons today. That is the reduced industrial activity to which we have had to adjust our political economy."

It was his opinion, however, that the situation had been harmed by the tenacious way Bolivian theorists, especially the Central Bank, had clung to the fetish of the gold standard. This stranglehold, as the President described it, was released when war broke out with Paraguay.

"Patriotism triumphed over prejudicial theory," he stated, and the Central Bank declared the inconvertibility of the Bolivian peso, commencing to print the necessary paper money to help the prosecution of the war.

Cites Exchange Perils

Following the declaration of inconvertibility there were international exchange perils, the President declared, and the State stepped in to compel exporters to hand over part of their foreign bills to the Central Bank, at the official rate, to enable the importation of vital articles.

Simultaneously there sprang up the clandestine exchange market, known as the Bolsa Negra, but the Government was not overworried about this, according to Salamance, "because it did a certain amount of good," the high rate impeding unnecessary imports. At about this time, he continued, grave troubles arose among the small tin producers, because of their neglect in the tin quota scheme. Social disorders took place at Villa Imperial, but Don Simon Patiño, known as the King of Tin, stepped into the breach and sacrificed a part of the quota for his own rich mines to be distributed among the smaller producers.

Salamanca then turned to the intricacies of war finance. He paid high tribute to the "self-sacrificing, patriotic and saving attitude of the Central Bank, which institution facilitated all the indispensable resources for war necessities, under conditions very favorable to the State.

Large Loans Advanced

"Fifty millions were advanced in loans, all legally authorized, and the proceeds were spent with all due economy but without compromising the vital interests of national defense." But, unfortunately, the President added, "the war took on a long duration and there were unexpected developments, with grave and costly consequences."

Money simply melted and the Central Bank, which had formerly been most accommodating, "resisted the supply of the gold and foreign exchange bills necessary for the acquisition of vital munitions. It declared that the commercial banks and the mining industry should also supply the required funds. The Government acknowledged the justice of this request and, accordingly, fixed quotas for the banks and the miners; but all interests, including the Central Bank continued to resist the Government's demands."

Then, said the President, "as military necessities cannot permit delays," the Government decreed the expropriation of all gold in the country in the interests of national defense. The central and national banks protested before the Supreme Court, filing a restraint petition; but two of the biggest mining companies, and others, capitulated, and handed over the quotas assigned to them.

Government Takes Gold

Finally, to cut short the presidential recital of an extraordinary sequence of events, the Government seized the gold it required from the bank's vaults to pay for the purchase of war material abroad and extorted another credit of 20,000,000 pesos on the basis of a new paper issue. "The Government regrets this action was necessary but does not doubt that it will be duly authorized," Salamanca added, "and I am sure that all concerned will respond generously to further calls for sacrifice if the war demands it."

Salamanca was adamant on the question of continuing the war. After reviewing fruitless Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean efforts at conciliation, he admitted that it was difficult to arrive at a direct accord. Bolivia, he told Congress, wants to revindicate her territories as far as the confluence of the Paraguay and Pilcomayo Rivers, while Bolivia, with notable excess, lays claim to an enormous space to the west of that river, in territory geographically and historically Bolivian. To this intrinsic difficulty is added all the complications derived from half a century of diplomatic gestures, the net result being the injection of prejudicial sentiment into the controversy.

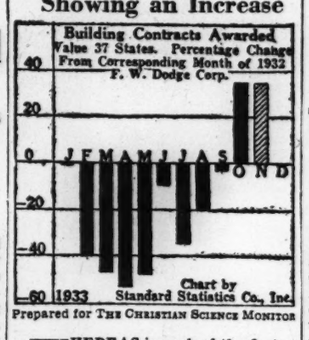
British Guiana Gains In Export of Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—British Guiana gold export trade is improving according to official statistics for the first 10 months of 1933. During the first 10 months of 1932, 15,502 ounces, valued at $289,703 were exported, as compared with 20,558 ounces, during the same period in 1933, valued at $479,225.

The high price of gold this year assisted considerably in the rise in export value.

Building Contracts Showing an Increase



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEREAS in each of the first nine months of 1933 building contracts awarded registered a decrease from the like month of 1932, October and November have shown a 35 per cent increase over the corresponding months a year ago.

Volume of Italy's Imports Rises But Values Are Lower

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — Substantial increases in imports of raw materials into Italy in the current year appear to indicate that the Italian manufacturing industry as a whole is looking for favorable developments, according to Consul Homer Brett, Milan, in a report made public by the Commerce Department.

Official figures for imports in the first eight months of the current year show a total value of 4,956,000,000 lire, a figure which is 15 per cent under that of the corresponding 1932 period. However, this apparent decline in value is probably more than accounted for by the increase in the exchange value of the lira.

Among items showing substantial volume increases in the 1933 period Consul Brett cites raw cotton, wool, iron and steel products, tin machinery, rubber, jute, raw hides, lumber, wood pulp and coal. The last-named increase, the report states, was probably the most significant as well as notable, the quantity of imports rising to 6,015,000 tons in the first eight months of 1933, as compared with 5,656,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Heavy decreases occurred in the volume of wheat, corn, potatoes and oats imported into Italy in 1933 as a result of the Government policy of agricultural protection.

Australian Butter And Canned Fruit Exports Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA — Increased consuming ability in Britain and the benefits of the Ottawa Agreement are reflected in the increased exports of butter and canned fruits from Australia this year. Official figures show that during the year ended June 30, 1933, 100,546 tons of butter were exported from Australia, representing an increase of 9460 tons over the figures for 1933-32. The 1932-33 butter exports exceeded all previous records. Exports of cheese during the same year increased from 2033 tons to 5411 tons.

Britain provided a market for 93,382 tons of Australian butter and for 93 per cent of her cheese shipments.

The annual report of the Canned Fruits Board submitted to Parliament shows that production during the 1933 season totaled 2,036,679 cases. This is a record exceeding the previous year's pack by 76 per cent.

Exports during the six months ended June 30, 1933, amounted to 478,563 cases, indicating that a record export season for 1933 was practically assured. While the volume of exports to Britain has been maintained, exports of canned fruits to the East increased by 67 per cent on the 1931 total.

To Promote Silk Industry in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 5 (U. P.)—Silk production in Peru will be placed on a profitable basis, if an undertaking supported by the Government proves successful. By a decree, the Peruvian Sericulture Company has been granted 15,000 square meters of state land in the Ate Valley, southeast of Lima, for the raising of mulberry trees and breeding of silk worms.

The company, in compensation for the free use of the land, will be under obligation to deliver annually to the Department of Agriculture, beginning in August, 1934, 10,000 one-year-old mulberry plants and 15,000 ounces of silkworm eggs. These will be distributed free to owners of lots in the vicinity. The society will also establish in Lima a furnace for drying cocoons.

At the end of 10 years, the land, with its trees and hatcheries, will revert to the state.

Japanese Textiles In Philippine Market

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 5 (AP)—American importers have asked officials to report to Washington that customs figures showed Japanese textiles are threatening to dominate the Philippine market.

October figures, the latest available, showed American textiles comprised 54 per cent of the total and Japanese 36 per cent, whereas in May American imports composed 85 per cent and the Japanese 8.

The primary explanation made by importers was the end of the Chinese boycott, which was effective in the Philippines through Chinese bankers. Other reasons given for the shifting balance were higher American prices and the closing of India's markets to Japanese textiles.

Good Volume Of Fall Purchasing In Cloth Market

Trading Quiet for Week but Signs Point to Buying Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 5—Although business continued on a quiet plane in the primary cotton market last week, there were increasing signs of an imminent revival of buyer interest in the near future.

Retailers are now admitting that they bought much more extensively last summer than was commonly supposed. They bought from both wholesalers and mills so that neither one was aware of the extent of their accumulations.

It now develops that they have had a good business all fall both in unit volume and dollar sales at profitable prices although much below replacement costs. They believe they still have enough goods on hand to carry them over the holidays, but say they will need to replenish for their special sales in January and February. Purchases of gray goods must be made very soon to be available as finished goods during those two months.

They have been selling their summer purchases at a profit regardless of recent first hand prices and are now seeking replacements at much lower prices than are available. Mills point out that under the NRA rules costs are no longer flexible. They are restricted both on hours of operation and costs per hour. Prices are now down to the cost line in many fabrics and mills are not willing to pay processor taxes to make goods to sell at a loss.

Late last week General Johnson approved an order curtailing hours of operation of all factories under the cotton textile code to 75 per cent of the normal during the month of December. He hailed this agreement as the first public evidence of self-government by an industry operating under the NRA code. Many mills have already reduced their operations, some as much as 50 per cent.

Another government order tending to restore part of the lost market to the narrow sheetings section was issued by the Agricultural Department. This order proclaimed a processor compensation tax on makers of paper and jute bags. While this order will not restore the lost trade, it will bring back many customers from the bag trade who have recently switched to cheaper materials than cotton.

The fine goods division exhibited more activity last week than the coarse yarn goods. There was increased inquiry for plain construction goods and a number of small orders were taken for lawns, voiles, and organdies.

The standard 40-inch, 9.000 yard, 76x72 combed lawns which were the weak construction in the recent price break was reported quite firm at 7½c after a few sales early in the week at ¼c lower. This goods together with the 8.50-yard, 88x80s which sold at 8½c are the same which had such an immense sale last spring. Many converters anticipating similar sales next spring have been waiting to see the bottom of this price slump to place large orders for next spring use. Combed broadcloths were in better demand being stabilized at 12c for the 128x68s and the 136x60s and 13c for the 144x76s.

Company Formed To Produce Stainless Steel

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—A new entrant into the steel business of this country is announced with the formation, under the laws of Ohio, of Barium Steel Corporation, which for the first time in this country will produce stainless steel in open hearth furnaces from scrap by the use of the compound from which the new steel company derives its name.

Interest Begins DEC. 11
Join Our 1934 Christmas Club
Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"
Union Savings Bank
216 Tremont St., Boston
(Between Boylston and Stuart Sts.)

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 1

Greenleaf Wins His First Match Against Seaback

Pocket Billiard Tourney for Professionals Is Begun in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—In the first clash of a 45-game tournament for the world professional championship at pocket billiards, E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, the title defender, defeated Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., Eastern section runner-up, 125 to 62, in 27 innings here last night at the South Wabash Recreation.

Both players broke their runs short in the opening innings. Greenleaf was the first to settle down. He clicked off runs of 14 and 20 in the tenth and eleventh innings, and another of 14 in the thirteenth.

After two long sessions of safety play, interrupted by a run of 14, Greenleaf hit his stride and ran off 33, which left him only seven to get after Seaback stopped at five. Two runs of 15 each were the best Seaback could do. The score by innings:

Greenleaf—0S 7 14S 7 0S 2 0 0 0 14 20 0S 14 0 0 0 0 14S 0 0 0S 0 0S 0 0 0 33 7—Total—125. Scratches—7. Innings—27.

Seaback—7S 0 7 11 3 0S 0 0 1S 4S 15S 0 0 0 0 15S 0 0 0 0S 0 0S 2 0 5—Total—62. Scratches—8. Innings—26. Referee—Joseph Ferguson, New York.

Quebec Climbs to Tie For Lead in Standing

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	4	0	3	23	20	8
Quebec	4	0	4	23	23	8
New Haven	3	1	3	12	15	7
Providence	2	2	1	5	4	6
Philadelphia	2	1	4	12	13	5

Result Dec. 4

Quebec 2, Philadelphia 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Dec. 5—Quebec Beavers are tied with the Boston Cubs for first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League as a result of having defeated the Philadelphia Arrows here last night, 2 to 0. It was the fourth-straight victory at home for the Beavers, having won two games from Boston and two from Philadelphia. Both scores came in the first period, McCabe scoring unassisted and Wilson following later on a play with Ward. The summary:

Quebec	Philadelphia
Quenneville, Dube, McCabe, lw	
rw, Boyd, McLeod, Collings, Jeremiah	
Ward, Wilson, Lowrey, c, King, Anderson	
Toupin, McIntyre, Campbell, rw	
lw, Hudson, Hinsperger	
Doran, Frew, ld rd, McGoldrick, Desmarais	
Blake, Molyneaux, rd	
ld, Peters, Desmarais, Hinsperger	
Smith, g	g, Wood

Score—Quebec 2, Philadelphia 0. Goals—McCabe, Wilson for Quebec. Assist—Ward for Quebec. Officials—Don Martin and A. Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Morenz and Joliat On Garden Ice Tonight

Canadiens play the Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight. For years this Montreal French team has been the leading attraction on the road. Just the mention of Howie Morenz and Aurel Joliat would be sufficient to crowd arenas. Today the story is somewhat different with Canadiens having lost something of their attractiveness, although Morenz and Joliat continue to monopolize advance references. Canadiens are battling to stay near the powerful Toronto Maple Leafs in the league standing and will be better able to if and when the veteran Morenz reaches top form. He has not scored a goal this season.

Bruins have been sailing in deep water. Away to a poor start, the locals have not been able to advance nearer than third to the top of the standing. With New York Rangers now only a point behind Boston, victory, and its two points, are much sought after. Manager Art Ross is juggling his lineup slightly in an effort to form combinations that will click. Tonight is not expected to see a sell-out although a large attendance is predicted.

Two Pitchers to Dodgers

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced they had added two young pitchers to their roster, Philip Page, left-hander from Seattle of the Pacific Coast League, and Bob Edwards, a right-hander from Albany of the International League. Each is 6ft. 2in tall, but Edwards outweighs Page by 22 pounds, 197 to 175. With a club that was last the entire season Page won only 10 games in 1933, but worked in 286 innings and was rated one of the best left-handers in the Pacific Coast circuit. Edwards, a product of the coal mining district of Pennsylvania, of semipro ball in Virginia, was picked up by Albany the last week of the season.

Detroit Olympic Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 5—Burton "Gamey" Lederman, veteran former defenseman for Buffalo Bisons and more recently with Detroit Olympics of the International Hockey League, who was named playing coach of the latter club yesterday, will make his début in his new rôle when Olympics play Windsor Bullrogs in Windsor tonight. The Detroit owners also announced the release of Johnny Clark, Olympics goaltender. Albert Cox will play goal for Olympics.

Asks for Longer Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5—The Yale Daily News urged upon the Yale athletic officials yesterday that the date for starting football practice should be moved up to about Labor Day instead of Sept. 15, as is now the rule. It was also proposed that a training camp at some place away from New Haven be established for this early season training.

Victoria leads by 188

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 5 (Canadian Press)—Victoria took a long first-innings lead over Queensland as their interstate cricket match progressed yesterday, Darling leading the visitors' batsmen with 188 runs. Scores at end of the day's play: Queensland, 349 and 10 for three (Brew, 102; Tait, 61); Victoria, 542 (Darling, 188; Scalfe, 73; Rigg, 92; Barnett, 78).

Indiana Eleven Elects

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 5 (AP)—J. E. Sprauer '35 of Louisville, center, yesterday became the first varsity football captain Indiana University has had in six years. E. C. Hayes, coach, announced his election. Election of football captains was abolished at Indiana University six years ago, when it was alleged too much "politics" entered into the selections.

College Basketball Results

Carleton 39, Simpson 15.
Michigan State 35, Olivet 16.
North Dakota 53, Mayville T. 18.
Notre Dame 30, Kalamozoo 22.
Northwestern 40, Bradley 19.
St. Lawrence 34, St. Michael's 10.
Western S. T. 24, Michigan 11.
Wisconsin 47, Ripon 18.

Ottawa Defeats England

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Canadian Press)—Ottawa Shamrocks tonight defeated England, 4 to 3, in a hockey game played at the Hammersmith rink.

Charles H. Klein Carries Off Batting Honors in National

New Chicago Star Wins High Honors in Several Departments

After finishing close to the top for three successive years, Charles H. "Chuck" Klein of the Philadelphia club finally captured the National League individual batting championship last season and also carried off honors in several other departments, according to the official averages just released. The big outfielder, who, incidentally, has been traded to the Chicago Cubs in one of the outstanding deals in recent years, compiled a mark of .368 to beat out a teammate, Virgil Davis, by the handy margin of 19 points. Davis's average was .349.

Klein also led his circuit in most hits, 223; in total bases with 365; two-base hits, 44, and in home runs with 28. In the last five years, since becoming a regular on the Phillie club, Klein has scored 100 runs or more each season, and made 200 hits or more.

Other leaders were: Charles T. "Chick" Fullis of Philadelphia, most times at bat, 647, and most one-base hits, 162; John L. "Pepper" Martin, St. Louis, scored most runs, 122, and stole most bases, 26; Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh, made most three-base hits, 19, and Richard "Dick" Bartell, Philadelphia, made the greatest number of sacrifice hits, 37, leading in this department for the second successive year. Bartell also made four two-base hits on April 25, tying the league record.

The Pittsburgh Pirates won team batting honors, making the most hits, most total bases on hits, most triples, most sacrifice hits and most one-base hits. The official averages follow:

How He Can Bat!

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Charles H. "Chuck" Klein

Club Batting

Club	G	AB	R	Opp. Runs	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
Pittsburgh	154	5429	667	619	1548	2082	249	84	39	147	34	.285
St. Louis	154	5387	687	609	1486	2035	256	61	57	101	99	.276
Philadelphia	152	5261	607	760	1439	1941	240	41	60	125	55	.274
Chicago	154	5255	646	536	1422	1996	256	51	72	108	52	.271
Brooklyn	157	5367	617	695	1413	1925	224	51	62	90	82	.2632
New York	156	5461	636	515	1437	1969	204	41	82	86	31	.2631
Boston	156	5243	552	531	1320	1811	217	56	54	134	25	.252
Cincinnati	153	5156	496	643	1267	1651	208	37	34	115	30	.246
League totals		42559	4908	4908	11332	15410	1854	422	460	906	408	.266

Individual Batting

Seventy-five Games or More

Name and club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
Klein, Charles H., Philadelphia	L	152	606	101	223	365	44	7	28	4	15	.368
Davis, Virgil L., Philadelphia	R	141	495	51	173	234	28	3	9	8	2	.349
Stephenson J. Riggs, Chicago	R	97	346	45	114	151	17	4	4	3	5	.329
Piet, Anthony F., Pittsburgh	R	107	362	45	117	151	21	5	1	10	12	.323
Terry, William H., New York	L	123	475	68	153	202	20	5	6	9	3	.322
Schulmerich, W. E., 29Bo.-97Ph.	R	126	450	63	143	205	25	5	9	3	1	.318
Martin, John L., St. Louis	R	145	599	122	189	273	36	12	8	8	26	.316
Vaughan, Floyd, Pittsburgh	L	152	573	85	180	274	29	19	9	13	3	.314
Berger, Harold A., Boston	R	137	528	84	165	290	37	8	27	2	2	.313
Lindstrom, Fred C., Pittsburgh	R	138	538	70	167	241	39	10	5	25	1	.3104
Collins, James A., St. Louis	Both	132	493	66	153	223	26	7	10	8	7	.3103
Fullis, Charles T., Philadelphia	R	151	647	91	200	246	31	6	1	9	18	.3091
Waner, Paul G., Pittsburgh	L	154	613	101	191	282	38	16	7	14	3	.3090
Frederick, John H., Brooklyn	L	147	556	65	171	228	22	7	7	5	9	.308
Medwick, Joseph M., St. Louis	R	148	595	92	182	296	40	10	18	3	3	.306
Traynor, Harold J., Pittsburgh	R	154	624	85	190	232	27	6	1	16	5	.304
Hafey, Charles J., Cincinnati	R	144	568	77	172	239	34	6	7	2	3	.3028
Frisch, Frank F., St. Louis	Both	147	585	74	177	233	32	6	4	10	18	.3025
Moore, Randolph, Boston	L	135	497	64	150	211	23	7	8	9	3	.302
Lopez, Alfonso, R., Brooklyn	R	126	372	39	112	140	11	4	3	10	10	.301
Boyle, Ralph, Brooklyn	L	93	338	38	101	122	13	4	..	2	7	.299
Orsatti, Ernest R., St. Louis	L	120	436	55	130	163	21	6	..	12	14	.298
Leslie, Samuel, 40N.Y.-96Bklyn.	L	136	501	62	148	209	23	8	8	1	1	.295
Moore, Joseph G., New York	L	132	524	56	153	179	16	5	..	1	4	.292
Herman, Floyd C., Chicago	R	137	508	77	147	255	36	12	16	7	6	.2893
Grace, Earl R., Pittsburgh	L	93	291	22	84	108	13	1	3	..	..	.2886
Lucas, Charles F., Cincinnati	L	75	122	14	35	46	6	1	1	2	..	.287
Jordan, Baxter B., Boston	L	152	588	77	168	227	29	9	4	19	4	.286
Taylor, Dan, Brooklyn	R	103	358	75	102	168	21	9	9	5	11	.285
Koenig, Mark A., Chicago	Both	80	218	32	62	85	12	1	3	6	5	.2844
O'Doul, F. J., 43Bklyn.-78N.Y.	L	121	388	45	110	170	14	2	14	1	3	.2835
Lombardi, Ernest, Cincinnati	R	107	350	30	99	134	21	1	4	3	2	.2828
Ott, Melvin T., New York	L	152	580	98	164	271	36	1	23	4	1	.2827
Herman, William, Chicago	R	153	619	82	173	212	35	2	..	13	5	.279
Watkins, George A., St. Louis	L	138	525	66	146	195	24	5	5	9	11	.278
Stripp, Joseph V., Brooklyn	R	141	537	69	149	186	20	7	1	15	5	.277
Waner, Lloyd J., Pittsburgh	L	121	500	59	138	162	14	5	..	4	3	.2760
Hartnett, Charles L., Chicago	R	140	490	55	135	212	21	4	16	8	1	.2755
Demaree, Frank J., Chicago	R	134	515	68	140	194	24	6	6	11	4	.272
Bartell, Richard, Philadelphia	R	152	587	78	159	197	25	5	1	37	6	.2708
Vergez, John, New York	R	132	458	57	124	205	21	6	16	..	1	.2707
Jurges, William F., Chicago	R	143	487	49	131	175	17	6	5	8	3	.269
Crawford, Clifford R., St. Louis	L	91	224	24	60	72	8	2	..	7	1	.268
Hurst, Frank O., Philadelphia	L	147	550	58	147	214	27	8	8	11	3	.2672
Suhr, August R., Pittsburgh	L	154	566	72	151	234	31	11	10	17	2	.2667
Wilson, Lewis R., Brooklyn	R	117	360	41	96	140	13	2	9	1	7	.2666
Mancuso, Augustus R., N. Y.	R	144	481	39	127	166	17	2	6	11	..	.264
Moore, John F., Cincinnati	L	135	514	60	135	167	19	5	1	16	4	.263
English, Elwood G., Chicago	R	105	398	54	104	136	19	2	3	6	5	.3613
Rice, Harry, Cincinnati	R	143	510	44	133	164	19	6	..	17	4	.2607
Davis, George W., New York	R	126	434	61	112	161	20	4	7	5	10	.258
Adams, Earl J., 8St.L.-137Cinn.	R	145	568	60	146	173	22	1	1	15	3	.2570
Peel, Homer H., New York	R	84	148	16	38	44	1	1	1	2	..	.2567
Wilson, James, St. Louis	R	113	369	34	94	114	17	..	..	5	6	.255
Durocher, L. E., 16Cin.-123St.L	R	139	446	51	113	149	19	4	3	11	3	.2533
Hogan, J. Francis, Boston	R	96	328	15	83	99	7	..	3	3	..	.2530
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Bklyn.	R	134	485	58	122	188	31	4	9	6	4	.252
Urbanski, William M., Boston	R	144	566	65	142	171	21	4	..	14	6	.251
Whitney, A. C., 31Phil.-100Bos.	R	131	503	54	126	184	21	2	11	8	3	.2504
Bottomley, James L., Cinn.	L	145	549	57	137	217	23	9	13	11	3	.2495
Outen, William A., Brooklyn	L	93	153	20	38	60	10	..	4	..	1	.248
Grimm, Charles J., Chicago	L	107	384	38	95	123	15	2	3	6	1	.247
Critz, Hugh M., New York	R	133	558	68	137	171	18	5	2	21	4	.246
Lee, Harold B., 46Phil.-86Bos.	R	134	479	57	117	169	27	11	1	10	2	.244
Allen, Ethan N., St. Louis	R	91	261	25	63	76	7	3	..	6	3	.241
Roettger, Walter H., Cin.	R	84	209	13	50	62	1	1	4	..	..	.239
Ryan, John C., New York	R	146	525	47	125	154	10	5	3	3	..	.238
Flowers, D'Arcy R., Brooklyn	R	78	210	28	49	70	11	2	2	9	13	.233
Morrissey, Joseph A., Cinn.	R	148	534	43	123	142	20	..	..	12	5	.230
Warner, John R., Philadelphia	R	107	340	31	76	93	15	1	..	12	1	.224
Mowry, Joseph, Boston	Both	86	249	25	55	73	8	5	..	9	1	.221
Maranville, Walter J., Boston	R	143	478	46	104	127	15	4	..	17	2	.218
Bluege, Otto A., Cincinnati	R	108	291	17	62	72	6	2	..	6	..	.213
Grabham, George F., Cinn.	L	87	260	23	53	85	14	3	4	7	4	.204
Knothe, W. E., 44Bos.-41Phil.	R	85	271	25	53	67	7	2	1	5	3	.196

Start Made in Class C Fall Squash Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—A good start was made in the national Class C fall squash tennis tournament yesterday, though play was confined to the unseeded players, the two seeded players advancing by default. Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia University Club, No. 8, won from I. H. Peck, Yale Club, and R. L. Rafalsky, No. 10, was equally fortunate against W. Hoyt, also Yale Club.

R. C. Aikenhead Jr., Columbia University Club, had the hardest battle of the day, defeating E. M. Douglas, Short Hills Club, 18—15, 15—17, 15—11. The summary:

National Class C Fall Squash Tennis Tournament—First Round

J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., won from E. V. Otis, Harvard Club, by default.

J. V. Gallagher Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., defeated O. R. U. del Giudice, Columbia U. C., 15—4, default.

C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. L. Carp, City A. C., 15—2, 15—5.

J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated D. J. Schoonmaker, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—5.

D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, won from F. P. Chapman, Yale Club, by default.

Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., won from I. H. Peck, Yale Club, by default.

Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C., defeated Carl Good, Essex Club, 15—5, 10—15, 15—4.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated John R. Peddy, Columbia U. C., 15—11, 15—13.

D. Hueglman, City A. C., defeated Emmet McLoughlin, N. Y. A. C., 15—6, 15—8.

Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated W. M. Warner, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, won from W. Hoyt, Yale Club, by default.

R. C. Aikenhead Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated E. M. Douglas, Short Hills Club, 18—15, 15—17, 15—11.

Morristown Team Sails Soon

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The ice hockey team of the Morristown (N. J.) preparatory school, will sail from New York Dec. 15 for a tour of Europe. It will play picked squads in its class in Switzerland and France, school authorities announced. It is the first foreign expedition by an American schoolboy squad, but if successful may be made an annual event, George H. Tilghman, headmaster of the school, said. The Morristown team, rated one of the strongest scholastic squads in the East, twice has won the interscholastic tournament at Lake Placid.

Eastern Ski Dates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The eastern ski championships will be held on Olympic Hill at Lake Placid on Feb. 20, 21 and 22, and the New York State championships will be held on the hill of the Norsemen's Ski Club, Salisbury Mills, N. Y., on Feb. 4.

Princeton Celebrates An Undefeated Season

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—Princeton celebrated its first football victory over Yale since 1928 and its first undefeated and untied season since 1922 with a tremendous undergraduate rally last night.

Assembling behind the band in a procession, burning flares, and shooting off Roman candles, 2000 students marched to Nassau's historic cannon where Capt. Arthur S. Lane '34, lighted the victory bonfire. As the blaze leaped to the sky the team lined up on the steps of Whig Hall, facing the fire. After a series of cheers, President Dodds told the crowd, which had swelled to 8000, that "as long as football can produce men and teams like Yale and Princeton produced last Saturday, intercollegiate football is safe."

Carter, Chambers Win In Veterans' Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The elder statesmen of squash racquets, many of them famous seniors in other sports, inaugurated their especial tourney yesterday at the Columbia University Club, when the Metropolitan veteran championship for players over 45 began its second year, with 11 entries.

Edwin H. Bigelow, Heights Casino, defending champion, had a bye, and will make his appearance today, but three matches were completed, all in the first round. The summary:

A. H. Carter, Union League Club, defeated C. C. Harris, Union League Club, 7—15, 15—2, 15—4, 15—12.

Milton L. Cornell, Columbia University Club, won from C. C. Dallas, Union League Club, by default.

Frank W. Chambers, Columbia University Club, defeated Charles Presbrey, Union League Club, 15—11, 15—11, 15—10.

Helen Waring Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 5—Helen Waring, winner in last week's Carolina golf tournament, continued her brilliant play yesterday in the qualifying round of the women's season members championship at the Pinehurst Country Club and carded an 83. She went out in 42 and home in 41. Mrs. Richard Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., was second, seven shots behind. Mrs. S. F. Wadsworth of Pittsburgh, holder of the title, is not defending.

College Hockey Result

M. I. T. 4, Boston 0.

Columbia Accepts Coast Invitation To Play Jan. 1

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 5 (AP)—For the first time in the 18 years of the annual Rose Bowl game, a New York City football team will parade its prowess in the garland-garnished stadium New Year's Day.

Columbia University made it possible, accepting Stanford's invitation to participate in the intersectional gridiron classic Jan. 1, 1934.

There was little surprise over the announcement which was made here yesterday by Al Masters, graduate manager of Stanford, since the report that Coach Louis Little's Lions had been invited last week leaked out 24 hours before the acceptance statement was released.

There was, however, more than the usual expression of local dissatisfaction over the team selected, born of the fact that only one of the nine eastern teams to participate in the annual festival of football ever went home victorious. Two of the remaining eight games ended in ties.

Southern California, predominantly of middle western extraction, voiced an opinion that a team from the prairie states might have been more acceptable, especially since only two representatives from that section ever made an appearance. The West won one of these and lost the other.

And the South had its say, too, for it alone holds the edge over the Pacific coast defenders with three victories, one defeat and a tie.

Stanford and Columbia have something in common in this situation, however, because the rose tournament committee's choice of Coach C. E. Thornhill's stalwarts was not given universal approval.

Rule Revisions In Hockey Announced

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The board of governors of the National Hockey League, meeting here yesterday, announced three rules revisions.

Frank Patrick, managing director of the league, announced the crease in front of the goal in the future will be eight feet wide and five feet deep. This is the area where an opposing player cannot stand and await a pass nor ark himself while a teammate shoots for goal. There had been protests that the crease did not extend far enough in front of the goalkeeper to give him a clear view of coming shots.

Another change permits a player to stop a flying puck with his hand but he will suffer the usual two-minute sentence should he hold the disc more than three seconds. The old rule had drawn many protests, some players having been penalized for handling the rubber when they merely were trying to prevent being hit in the face with it.

The third change concerned the misconduct penalty as between player and official. A 10-minute or match penalty hereafter will be imposed on any player who touches or holds a referee or any minor official with his hand or his stick or intentionally bodychecks or trips any official. Hitherto violation of this rule has called for a automatic match penalty—that is the player has been ruled out of action for the rest of the game.

The Northwestern League and the American Association were accepted by the governors of the National League as affiliates, bringing all the "major" minor circuits into the fold of organized hockey.

No announcement was made concerning a reported petition from a St. Louis (Mo.) group for a league franchise.

Princeton Announces A Pair of Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCTON, N. J.,—Varsity schedules in basketball and hockey were announced recently by Princeton University. Nineteen hockey games have been booked, the first contest Dec. 9 against Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Twenty-one cage games are listed. The schedules follow:

Hockey—Dec. 9, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 14, St. Nicholas Club; 16, Boston University; 30, McGill at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Jan. 3, Toronto at Madison Square Garden; 6, Dartmouth (place undecided); 10, Clarkson; 13, Harvard; 17, Williams; 20, Harvard at Boston Garden. Feb. 8, Middlebury; 10, United States Military Academy; 12, Harvard at Boston Garden (in case of tie); 13, St. Nicholas Club; 16, Yale at New Haven; 21, Yale; 24, Dartmouth at Hanover; 28, Yale (in cease of tie). March 3, Dartmouth.

Basketball—Dec. 9, Lehigh; 13, Georgetown; 16, Montclair A. C. at Montclair; 18, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 20, Harvard at Cambridge. Jan. 1, Wittenberg at Spring; 3, Ohio State at Columbus; 5, Syracuse at Syracuse; 9, Columbia; 13, Dartmouth at Hanover; 17, Columbia at New York; 20, Rutgers. Feb. 9, Harvard; 12, Cornell; 16, Yale; 19, Dartmouth; 22, Yale at New Haven; 23, Williams at Williamstown; 28, Pennsylvania. March 3, Cornell at Ithaca; 10, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Another Yacht Challenge?

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—An inquiry was received here yesterday in regard to the new 12-meter International Cup, offered three years ago by the North American Yacht Racing Union, parent rule body of yachting in this country and Canada. The trophy competition had been halted by the depression. Algernon Maudsley, prominent British yachting official, signed the cablegram, received yesterday, inquiring whether a challenge would be considered.

English Held to a Draw

JAMNAGAR, India, Dec. 5 (Canadian Press)—Jamnagar held the touring English cricket team to a draw as their two-day match concluded yesterday, although honors went to the English. Closing scores: Jamnagar, 90 and 45 for six; M. C. C., 151 for eight, declared (Walters, 60; Amar Singh, six for 73). Jamnagar is the home town of K. S. Duleepsinhji, celebrated Indian cricketer, who is retiring from English cricket, and of the late Ranjitsinhji.

Harvard Elects Gundlach

Herman Gundlach Jr. '35 of Houghton, Mich., was today elected captain of the Harvard varsity football team for next fall. The captain-elect weighs about 197 pounds and is six feet tall. He prepared at Worcester Academy. Gundlach was a member of his freshman football and lacrosse teams and won numerals in both sports. He was a right guard on the varsity team this year and also in 1932. He competed in football while at Worcester Academy.

Arsenal Defeats Austrians

LONDON, Dec 4 (AP)—The Arsenal, champions of the English Football League, today defeated the Austrian international eleven, 4 to 2. Austria held Scotland to a 2-to-2 draw at Glasgow last week. Today's game was played in an icy wind before a crowd of 30,000 at Highbury Field. Arsenal jumped into an early lead and never was headed.

Michigan Given Four Players On All-Big Ten Football Team

Purdue Comes Next With Three, While Iowa, Ohio State, Northwestern and Minnesota Get Others

All-Intercollegiate Conference 1933 Football Team

Position	Player	College
Left end	F. L. Petoskey '34	Michigan
Left tackle	F. M. Wistert '34	Michigan
Left guard	F. W. Schammel '34	Iowa
Center	C. J. Bernard '34	Michigan
Right guard	J. T. Gailus '34	Ohio State
Right tackle	W. P. Fehring '34	Purdue
Right end	Edgar Manske '34	Northwestern
Quarterback	P. F. Pardonner '34	Purdue
Left halfback	Herman Everhardus '34	Michigan
Right halfback	F. L. Land '35	Purdue
Fullback	J. F. Hecker '34	Minnesota

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—It was a veteran University of Michigan eleven that won the Big Ten football championship, and it is a list almost entirely veteran that makes up the all-star selection for 1933. This veteran tendency of the honor eleven is due partly to the presence of four Michigan seniors. Purdue University is awarded three places, and they are filled by seniors. Ohio State, Minnesota, Iowa and Northwestern get one place each.

Quarterback, the key position once again on most teams, is awarded to P. F. Pardonner '34, a rugged all-around performer at Purdue. He can smash the line, run in the open field, throw and catch passes, punt and kick afterpoints with the best in the Conference, and besides has proved a clever general for three years. Perhaps J. T. Beynon '35 of Illinois is a close second choice, with S. E. Fay '34 of Michigan, J. R. Laws '34 of Iowa, Vinson Sahlin of Chicago, D. A. Veller '35 of Indiana and C. F. Cramer '34 of Ohio State also in the second rank.

At left halfback is placed Herman Everhardus '34 of Michigan, the scoring and ground-gaining leader of the championship team. Everhardus was as able and versatile as Pardonner. The Wolverine star scored 29 points in Big Ten competition, three touchdowns, five afterpoints and two field goals. At the other halfback is Francis L. Lund '35, Minnesota leader, a very speedy ball carrier, especially running back punts, and one of the best punters in the Conference. Lund is the only player honored who is not a senior. Other fine halfbacks were W. W. Renner '34 and L. W. Westover '34 of Michigan; J. E. Carter '35 and Duane Purvis '35 of Purdue; R. J. Heekin '35 and J. E. Smith '35 of Ohio State; J. J. Berwanger '36 and Peter Zimmer '34 of Chicago; D. F. Cook '34 and L. L. Lindberg '36 of Illinois; Julius Alfonse '36 of Minnesota, J. J. Sullivan '34 of Northwestern, and Russell J. Fisher '35 of Iowa.

Fullback honor is awarded to J. F. Hecker '34 of Purdue, a specialist at hitting the line who frequently broke through for long gains. He was voted the most valuable member of his team recently, and this was partly due to his splendid blocking and interference for other ball carriers. He is placed ahead of two good rivals who were outstanding punters—J. M. Regeczi '35 of Michigan and John Kabealo '36 of Ohio State. Iowa had a brilliant new fullback in R. C. Crayne '36, while Sheldon Beise '36 was good at Minnesota, E. B. Nyquist '36 at Chicago and Hugh Duvall '36 at Northwestern.

At the ends are placed F. L. Petoskey '34 of Michigan and Edgar Manske '34 of Northwestern. It was hard to keep W. F. Ward '35 of Michigan off the first team in deference to the veteran Manske. Petoskey was a great end in all the specialties of an end, and was a fine ball carrier also. Manske was a spectacular defensive end, while Ward was a notable pass-catcher and also a superior defense man. Some of the best ends in the Conference were Sidney Gillman '34, Frank Larson '35 and Robert Tenner '35 of Minnesota, I. D. Schustek '34 of Illinois, A. M. Jens '34 of Northwestern, L. L. Lovshin '36 of Wisconsin, Fitzhugh Lyons '34 of Indiana and B A. Page '35 of Iowa.

F. M. Wistert '34 of Michigan is a repeater at tackle. He was selected last year for his brilliant line work, and intrenched his position this season. In view of the great strength of the Michigan line, and its undefeated record, Wistert, one of its strongest points, is a candidate for all-America honors. The other tackle post goes to W. P. Fehring '34, who attracted much attention in the strong Purdue forward wall. Other fine tackles were T. D. Austin '35 of Michigan; T. A. Rosequist '34 and F. B. Conrad '34 of Ohio State; R. B. Deem '36, and L. M. Bush '36 of Chicago.

There is a repeater at guard also—J. T. Gailus '34 of Ohio State. This big and active Buckeye was conspicuous in every game again this season. The other guard goes to F. W. Schammel '34 of Iowa. There were a number of other good guards, including Willard Hildebrand '35 of Michigan, Fred Febel of Purdue, William Bevan '36 of Minnesota, C. A. Bennis '35 of Illinois, A. P. Kawal '35 of Northwestern and Mario Pacetti '35 of Wisconsin.

Center goes to the veteran Wolverine, C. J. Bernard '34, considered by many to be another Michigan candidate for all-America honors. Ohio State had a valuable center in M. N. Vuchinish '34, Minnesota in R. J. Oen '34, Purdue in C. J. Skovinski '36, Iowa in T. W. Moore '34 and Indiana in H. R. Kelso '35.

Refugee Conference Learns of 60,000 Located in Homes

LAUSANNE, Switz., Dec. 5 (AP)—Plans for practical relief for 60,000 refugees from Germany, mostly Jewish, with the idea of making them useful citizens of their adopting countries were formulated by the International Refugee Conference which opened today.

The delegates elected Lord Cecil of Great Britain chairman of the conference.

Mr. James G. MacDonald of New York, high commissioner of the refugee question under the League of Nations, addressed the conferees and explained that there were 51,000 Jewish refugees and 9000 non-Jews, Roman Catholics, members of Protestant denominations, and nonclassified. He estimated that more than 16,000 are Polish or of other than German nationality, or without nationality.

He said 25,000 had taken refuge in France, 6500 in Palestine, 6000 in Poland, 5000 in Czechoslovakia, 5000 in Holland, and 3000 in England. The rest, he said, were scattered with about 1000 in Spain and the United States.

In his praise of the expenditure of large sums by American Jewish organizations, Commissioner MacDonald stressed the importance of placing the refugees where they may become "self-supporting and valiant members of their new homelands."

He explained conferences

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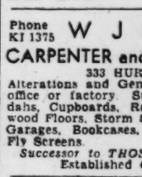

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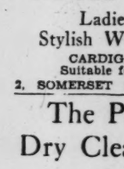
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SCOTLAND

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(Continued)

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CHRISTMAS
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I have a wonderful selection of necklets and earrings in pearl and jade, also diamond rings in distinctive settings. Enamelled brush sets in every shade.
Flap jacks and a large variety of novelties to suit every purse.
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For the Autumn and Winter Season
A Well Selected Stock
Schemes, Estimates, and Samples of Materials Free
MUIR SIMPSONS Ltd.
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50 Years of Floristry
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ANYTIME ANYWHERE
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Large selection of Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks, Crystal, etc.
Artistic Jewellery and inexpensive Gifts of every description.
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2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

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Orders called for and delivered

GIFTS of QUALITY
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355 BATH STREET, GLASGOW
Christmas Gifts, Cards and Calendars
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ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS
and Domestic Appliances
General Ironmongery

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Christmas and New Year Presents for Ladies and Gentlemen, at home or abroad, in great variety. We invite you to inspect them.
JOHN ADAMS
Men's Wear Specialist
312 North Street, Charing Cross C. 3, and 932 Argyle Street

Daily Features

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

To "trim" a story is to make it shorter.

A "squib" is a brief news story.

Newspaper copy that is not to be published until a certain date is called "release copy."

A new reporter without experience is called a "cub."

A portion of copy in a newspaper story is a "take."

A headline extending across the entire page is called a "streamer" or a "banner."

A smaller headline below a streamer is called a "ribbon."

Smaller letters of type are termed "lower case," capitals are "upper case" or "caps."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

189

The incandesent lamp was Thomas A. Edison the great inventor's discovery. Having helped so many millions we may well regard it as one of the most valuable steps to aid the race that has been forthcoming from the hand of man

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Worth Knowing

EVERY YEAR THE FIRST PEE-WHIT'S EGG FOUND IN HOLLAND IS PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN. THREE YEARS IN SUCCESSION IT HAS BEEN FOUND BY A MAN WHOSE NAME IS THE DUTCH EQUIVALENT OF PEE-WHIT.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Venus of Milo

The original statue of Venus of Milo is a trifle over 6 feet 3 inches tall.

Ancient Process

The manufacture of bronze dates from about 3000 B. C.

New York Mayors

Since England took over the town of New York from the Dutch, in 1665, the city has had an even 100 mayors.

First Mayor

Duane Street in New York is named after James Duane, the first Mayor of that city after the United States won its independence from England.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Cry of a cat.
4—Impressing deeply.
6—Keats, the poet, was born in this month in 1795 (ab.).
7—Obstacle.
9—Belonging to him.
11—Mixture.
12—Spanish or Mexican dollar.
13—Toupee.
15—The Appalachian—are in eastern U. S. (ab.).
16—To frost.
18—To put on board a railway train.
19—Complete assortment.

DOWN

1—Low of a cow.
2—To draw finely in ink.
3—Humor.
4—To impress on mind as a reality.
5—To sparkle.
7—Ornamental knot.
8—Dress.
9—Border.
10—Signal used by ships in distress.
14—Land measure.
16 Possessive pronoun.
17—To corrode.
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

All Nature

Lance-Leaved Goldenrod

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is a slightly fragrant species of goldenrod, gracing river banks, borders of damp woods, and moist situations everywhere. Its lance-shaped leaves are familiar from southern Canada to Georgia or Alabama.

The flowers grow in flat-topped clusters on short wiry branches. They are dull yellow, gradually taking on the appearance of flowers badly in need of dusting.

Honeybees, bumblebees, and certain flies, are the chief agents of pollenation. The hotter the sun, the more insects we find around these golden-colored flowers; and the quicker they are fertilized, the sooner the goldenrods depart. They do not burn up with the heat; working conditions for the agents of pollenation are better in hot weather and the plant's object in flowering is more quickly accomplished—seeds appearing earlier.

The leaves are not rough, as in most species of goldenrod, but are smooth and willowlike. The stem is straight, angular in cross-section, and brittle.

Europe and Asia have only two or three species of goldenrod; North America, 85, and South and Central America, 8 and 10.

The commonest are easy to identify. The clues are given usually in the common name. Thus it is we find it easy to teach New England boys and girls the difference between the white goldenrod or silver rod, the only white flowered species; lance-leaved goldenrod; wrinkle-leaved, and sharp-toothed goldenrods.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

This, these (Miss B. S.)—The correspondent writes:

In narrating incidents in conversation, many persons tend to use "this" or "these" before a noun mentioned for the first time, when they really mean "a," "some," or "a certain." For example: "In town yesterday this exhibition of books was held." When the exhibition is being mentioned for the first time, why not say "an exhibition" instead of "this exhibition"?

"This" and "these" (its plural form), when used as modifiers, are known as demonstrative adjectives, which, as their name implies, "point out" the person(s) or thing(s) represented by the substantive. The presence of the person or thing—actually or in consciousness — is presupposed. For example, a woman might pass an art gallery and inquire of an attendant what was going on inside. He might say: "This exhibition of rare books has been maintained here for several weeks." But the woman, on arriving home, would scarcely announce: "I saw this exhibition of books which has been . . ." (The attendant could "point to" the exhibition; when the woman got home, she couldn't—at least, not at the first mention.) She might say: "I saw an exhibition . . ."

Use "this" and "these" when the objects they modify are at hand or after they have been mentioned. Avoid, therefore, statements such as: "I dislike to change the subject, but let me warn you against this game of politics"; "I saw this man Wilson before he went away last night" (assuming that this is the first mention of Wilson).

"It is me" (Miss B. S., who inquires when this expression is correct)—Never.

What They Say

Sense of Reality

"I define religion as the sense of man's relationship to the great original reality which is the source of this universe. Whatever name we give it, this reality is none the less here. All that we are, our lives, our characters, our sense of fairness and justice, depends upon our relationship to this original reality."—*Rabbi Samuel Hirschberg.*

Let Us Be Obedient

"Contrary to the belief held by Christians until comparatively recent times, God does not will men to be ill, but rather wills them to be well."—*Dr. Albert G. Butzer.*

Against Gambling

"It may be fairly contended that any church which does not make a stand against the growing evil of gambling forfeits any claim to the moral and social leadership of the nation."—*Dr. G. R. S. Reid, Australia.*

Brevities

Omaha World-Herald: Canadian army is limited to 20,801. The one is to guard the international boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Atlanta Constitution: Litvinoff, according to the Savannah Press, was born Finkelstein. Well, he's certainly made a new name for himself.

Indianapolis Star: Instead of building giant seadromes in the Atlantic at a cost of $30,000,000, the Department of Commerce might try to utilize the nation's floating debt.

The Children's Corner

Two Cocker Spaniels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

NELLIE and Benjy—whose real name was Benjamin — were two cocker spaniels. You shall hear about Nellie first.

Nellie's master was once stationed at a fort on an island, where, on account of her loving nature, she endeared herself to all the men who worked there. Then came a day when her master was moved to the other side of the island. The first part of the journey to the new home was made in a little train, after which they walked for about two miles.

Although Nellie was very comfortable and happy in her new home she missed her former friends, and one afternoon, a few days after their arrival, she completely disappeared. A little time later a telephone message came through to say she had arrived at the fort, and was at the moment busy visiting all the different men.

Remembering, however, that her master would expect to see her on his return from work, and that she ought to be there to give him her usual welcome, she finally set off on her return journey. Trotting to the station, she got into the train, and knowing by some wonderful instinct which was the right station to get out at, ran straight home. Evidently the journey to the fort had been made in the same way.

When her master arrived home that evening it took many minutes to say how glad she was to see him, and to tell him, in her own way, what a lovely afternoon she had spent visiting her many friends.

For several months after this, until the time came for Nellie and her master to leave the island altogether, she was a regular passenger on the train to and from the fort. Station masters, porters and engine drivers were soon her devoted friends, as well as the regular passengers.

She never made the mistake of getting into a train going in the wrong direction or, on the return journey, of going past her station, no matter how busy she might be talking to the passenger friends. She never stayed too long at the fort, and was always home again in time to welcome her master on his return from work.

And now for the story of Benjy.

Benjy (whose real name, you will remember, was Benjamin), belonged to a schoolgirl, and was a great pet for he, too, was very affectionate and intelligent.

From the time he was a puppy, Benjy had never been allowed into the dining room during meals, and had been trained to sit, quite contentedly, on the mat outside the door waiting for the moment when, the meal over, he would be allowed to join the family again.

He soon grew to understand that the beating of the gong in the hall meant that all the members of the family should be in the dining room, so, as soon as he heard it, no matter where he happened to be, he would dash into the dining room to count the punctual ones, and then go to all the other rooms in the house, vigorously reminding anyone he found that the meal was ready, and not leaving them until they were actually in the dining room.

If they had not finished dressing, he would bark and tug at them, as if to say, "Hurry up! You will be late." His persistence did a great deal in helping to bring punctuality into the life of that family, for it was impossible, when he was about, to be slow either in dressing or in putting down whatever one was doing!

When the last member of the family was safely rounded up into the dining room Benjy, quite satisfied, would take up his position on the mat outside the door, and nothing more would be heard of him until the meal was over.

In Lighter Vein

A Study in Preoccupation —Gutierrez

Full Time Boy

He surveyed the applicant for the post of office boy with a critical eye.

"What are your credentials, my lad?" he asked.

"Well, sir," said the youth brightly, "I haven't got any aunts, uncles, or grandmothers, and I don't like going to see football matches."

The other's face lit up.

"Great," he said enthusiastically. "You can start on Monday morning."—*Answers.*

Nature Note

Isn't nature wonderful?

So thought the young lady from the metropolis as she gazed soulfully down at a group of tadpoles in a mud puddle.

"And just to think," she murmured, "that all of those ugly little things will some day be big, beautiful butterflies!"

Now for Pa

A rich young suitor approached the girl's father with some misgivings.

"Er—er, I suppose, sir," he nervously commenced, "that you are aware that I have been making advances to your daughter?"

Father patted him on the back.

"Yes, my boy," he said; "and now what about her poor old dad, eh?"—*Answers.*

Lost

Little Jane was taken house-hunting with her parents, and watched with interest while they opened closet doors and cupboards and peered into stairways and grates.

Finally she exclaimed: "I guess it's no use hunting any longer; you just can't find them."

Properly Clad

Judge: "Hove you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?"

Witness: "Oh, yes, Your Honor."

Judge: "What suit was it?"

Witness: "My blue serge."

In the Record

Foreman (on excavation job): "Do you think you are fit for really hard labor?"

Applicant: "Well, some of the best judges in the country have thought so."—*Wall Street Journal.*

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of Theodore Roosevelt

Ultimately no nation can be great unless its greatness is laid on foundations of righteousness and decency.

Every official of the government must be as clean as a hound's tooth.

I despise a man who surrenders his conscience to a multitude as much as I do the one who surrenders it to one man.

The White House door, while I am here, shall swing open as easily for the labor man as for the capitalist, and no easier.

In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: Hit the line hard; don't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line hard.

Do not assume a quarrelsome and unpleasant attitude toward other people. Let the friendly expressions of foreign powers be accepted as tokens of their sincere good will, and reflecting their real sentiments; and let us avoid any language on our part which might turn their good will into ill will.

Wisdom untempered by devotion to an ideal usually means only that dangerous cunning which is far more fatal in its ultimate effects to the community than open violence itself.

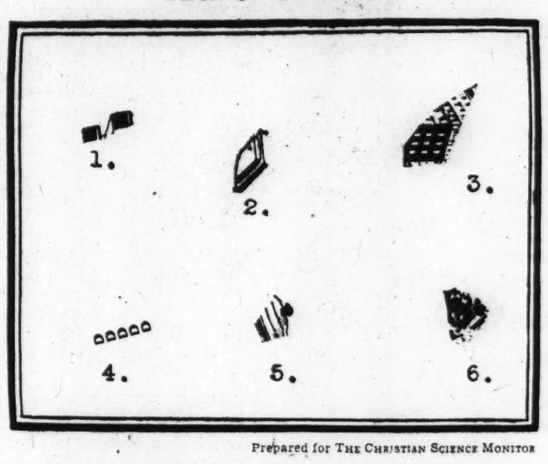
We must not flinch from our duties abroad merely because we have even more important duties at home.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THOUGH we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—EMERSON.

Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

VOCATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Father's Helper

A YOUNG high school girl had some valuable experience during her summer vacation. Besides earning spending money for herself, she was able to help her father, who buys and sells used cars. She typed her father's letters, drew up mortgages, made out checks and notes, answered telephone calls, and gave out information at her father's office.

Mrs. E. L.

Vacant Land Useful

TWO years ago a house adjoining ours became vacant. Living some distance away, the owner offered our son the use of the land and garage in return for keeping the key to the house. A garden, bordered with flowers, was planted on the land. The new tenant who soon moved into the house, wishing to coöperate, paid for the materials used and shared the flowers and vegetables. Other places have similarly been cared for; and a foundation is being laid for a future real estate business with architectural landscaping on the side.

Mrs. M. O. W.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
Leo Peters and Leslie J. Spiller present
The Sensational Stage Hit
"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON"
With the Original N. Y. Cast
LLOYD NOLAN—FRANCESCA BRUNING
SEATS NOW—Eves. 50c to $2—Thur. Mat. 50c to $1. Sat. Mat. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Shoppers Luncheon
50c
11:30 to 2:30
Also dinner and dancing for One Dollar every night except Sunday.
FIRENZE
6 W. 46th Street, New York

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00
Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

The Barclay
50 WEST 56TH STREET
Luncheon 55c-75c Dinner 90c-$1.10

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves
NEW YORK CITY
Tel Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

"IT'S DIFFERENT"
BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
32 Stone Street Near Hanover Square
Service 11-2
OPEN SATURDAYS

Amusements

PITTSBURGH

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
Alice in Wonderland
and
Romeo and Juliet
Hedda Gabler
NIXON THEATRE
December 4-9

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40TH ST.
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 524 St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S *comedy*
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A LARGE real estate company, in order to curtail expenditures last summer, felt that it would be necessary to reduce the number of its office workers. Accordingly, Mr. M—— was told that his services were no longer required.

In thinking over the matter that evening, Mr. M—— could not see how it would be possible for another man to take up his work satisfactorily without some explanation of it on his part. With this in thought he arrived at the office the next morning as usual and spent several hours explaining the work to the man who was to take it over.

During this time the president of the company came into the office and calling his secretary aside asked if Mr. M—— had not been notified of his dismissal. The secretary replied that the worker had just come back to help start the man who was to do the work he had been doing.

Mr. M—— was about to leave the office when he was told that the president wished to speak with him. "Did you feel no resentment when you were told we did not need you any longer?" the president asked.

"No sir," answered Mr. M——. "My only thought was that I'd better get back here and show somebody else how to do my work or there would be a great deal of delay and the company would suffer."

The president thought a minute and smilingly said. "Hang up your hat, Mr. M——. You are the kind of man we need around here. We'll reduce expenses some other way."

Where to Go for
Luncheon · Tea · Dinner
In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON

The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST. W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

The GOLDEN TORTOISE

52 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W. C. 1
PHONE HOLBORN 8039

A Change in Proprietorship of
The NORTH COURT RESTAURANT
WOOD STREET, S. W. 1
demands the attention of all readers. Everything is now being done to provide the acme of comfort, good food and willing service.
PLEASE COME

CHEF'S RESTAURANT
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
American Specialities
Excellent Cuisine
Private Room for Small Parties
52 Church St., Kensington, London

THE CHELSEA TEA HOUSE
91 KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S. W.
Telephone: Flaxman 1379
Luncheons 1/2 and 1/8 — Dinners 2/- 2/6 — Teas 1/-
Home-made cakes and scones delivered daily. Christmas Cakes; Puddings, Mince Pies and Mince Meat.

THE GOLDEN BUD
162 Sloane Street *(Sloane Square End)*
London, S. W. 1
RESTAURANT
Open 10 to 8:15 and on Sundays 1 to 2:30
2-Course Lunch 1/6 — Iced Fruits and Flips
3-Course Dinner 2/6 — Afternoon Teas

LONDON
BON MARCHE LTD.
TEA ROOM & RESTAURANT
Morning Refreshment, Luncheons, Teas. Orchestra daily 3:30 to 6 p. m. Soda Fountain. Close 1 o'clock Wednesday. BRIXTON RD., LONDON, S. W. 9.

LONDON
The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C. and 3 Tokenhouse Buildings, E. C. (Nr. Bank).
Private Room for Parties

Craig's Court Restaurant
Whitehall, London, S. W.
(Opposite Whitehall Theatre)
Charming room to let for afternoon receptions, evening parties. Accommodation for 20 to 100.
LUNCH 1/9 DINNER 2/6 and 3/-
SPECIAL AFTERNOON TEA 1/-

BRIGHTON

SAVOY
RESTAURANT and GRILL
5 AND 6 WESTERN ROAD
Near Clock Tower—Brighton
LUNCHEONS TEAS
DINNERS A LA CARTE at all hours
Weekdays till 11 p. m. Sundays till 10 p. m.

TORQUAY

Goodbody's Cafe
FLEET STREET, TORQUAY
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Phone 2306

FRANCE

PARIS

The CRILLON
NEW GRILL ROOM
Cultured surroundings
Refined cooking
Reasonable prices
6 RUE BOISSY D'ANGLAS
Near Place de la Concorde

The Smart Set Goes To
RUMPELMAYER

Teas and Lunches—Cakes and Candies
9, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

IXE
TEA AND LUNCHES
Cakes, Confectionery
OPERA: 6 rue Halévy
Tel.: Opéra 12-20
MADELEINE: 24 rue Royale
Tel.: Opéra 19-63
Special Lunch at fixed price: Frs. 15.-

PENY
3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine
Lunch for Francs 12
Teas
Mince Pies and Pumpkin Pies
Christmas Puddings a Speciality
Tel.: Anjou 06-75

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES

10, rue du Marché Saint Honoré, Paris.
GOOD HOME COOKING
EVERYTHING FRESH
English Spoken—Se habla Espanol

AT THE
Eagle Restaurant

4, rue du Marché St. Honoré
You will find excellent AMERICAN FOOD

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Repeal Is Here—So What?

NATIONAL prohibition in the United States today passes into history. Its fourteen years constitute an episode that will probably be better appreciated after a few years' experience with efforts to bridle liquor through legalization. An increase of national sobriety has taken place during this period which will not be wholly erased even by those celebrations of repeal which mistake the taste of alcohol for the taste of freedom. There is no freedom for individual or society in bondage to an appetite.

And if one may read between the lines of the votes that have been taken, there is no disposition among Americans intentionally to sell their states back into that bondage even by repeal, great though its risks may be. The fact that many former prohibitionists have turned against prohibition without abating their announced hostility to the effects of intemperance indicates a body of opinion interested that regulation shall regulate. The fact that in many states the plurality for ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment has been only a small minority of the voting population shows a latent section of citizens who would become aroused at excesses by the liquor trade.

One of the largest distillery companies in the United States has declared in the course of an advertisement its explicit recognition that "the American people are not voting liquor in, but prohibition out." This is the clear fact of the situation, and state law makers will do well to heed it. Of the twenty-four or more states in which liquor now becomes legal, less than half have provided any serious measure of regulation over liquor sales.

The abuses that came with prohibition and were attributed to it by its enemies seemed very near and real, while the grosser ones of the saloon era seemed safely far away to the post-war generation. Hence, reversing Hamlet, Americans have chosen, rather than bear those ills they have, to fly to others they know not of.

Possibly they have, from recollection of the past, some clear idea of the forces they are turning loose, but the problem of protecting dry areas is very much more of a contest in speedy and varied means of transportation than it was even when the Webb-Kenyon Act was passed in 1913. Possibly, too, the ills they now court are not altogether unremembered, though the discussions of whether intoxicants are more harmful when taken sitting down or standing up do not connote a deep insight into the fundamental problem. Possibly there are new governmental devices to be invoked that will give liquor control a greater effectiveness than it has ever known before, and the enactments and the experience of the various states will be eagerly scanned for any sign of this.

In this respect the most hopeful omen on the horizon is the growing conviction among thoughtful analysts of the problem that the only way really to prevent the social abuses that arise from the natural impulse of a commercialized liquor trade to increase its sales is to take the profit out of the liquor business. This is fundamental, as to the retail traffic, in the recent Rockefeller report. And within the last few days Mr. Walter Lippmann, formerly chief editorial writer of the vigorously anti-prohibitionist New York World, has said:

> "I am convinced that a permanent solution of the liquor problem is impossible except by taking the path which leads to the eradication of the motive of private profit.

Certainly so long as a state permits private profit to be derived from selling intoxicants it is offering an incentive to the flouting of all its own best-conceived regulations. Only when profit is removed can the objective of the system be the objective of society—namely, to reduce liquor consumption. Will that be the lesson of repeal?

Canada's War Leader

THERE was in the career of Sir Arthur Currie a symbolic parallel to the career of the corps he commanded. For he had none of the background of the professional soldier. He began his work in the world as a schoolteacher. Later he became a real estate and insurance broker. His military training was restricted to the purely avocational interest he took in the militia in common with thousands of his countrymen.

His career closely parallels the careers of the 500,000 sons of Canada who went overseas during the course of the World War. Canada, like the Arthur Currie of 1914, had no warlike background. The men who crossed the Atlantic with Brigadier-General Currie were, like himself, volunteers. They were actuated by no selfish purpose. Their country was sending them out, not as an expeditionary force to win lands or possessions, but as a gesture of loyalty to the mother country.

For more than four years the Canadians stayed overseas. Sir Arthur's rise to the command of the corps is a definite measure of Canada's titanic effort. When he crossed as a brigadier-general there was but one Canadian division. When he took over the command of the Canadian troops from Sir Julian H. G. Byng there were four divisions, a complete army corps of veterans.

The honors and decorations heaped upon him were as much tokens of respect won by those veterans as personal honors for the General. The decorations stood for that impressive list of engagements, Ypres, the Somme, Vimy, Lens, Passchendaele, Arras and Amiens, to be subdivided into the names that Canada will not soon forget, St. Julien, Givenchy, Festubert, Sanctuary Wood, Regina Trench, Arleux, Hill 70, the Drocourt-Queant line. Those honors stood for the appalling total of 60,000 killed out of the 500,000 who went overseas.

Sir Arthur's peace-time work again paralleled that of the men whom he had led. Appointed head of McGill University, he put the war behind him and fought for education and peace. The price Canada has paid, not alone in the hideous total of her war dead and her permanently disabled, but in the millions of debt piled up during the four years of war, stands for all time as a monument to the futility of war. It was before this monument that Sir Arthur made his strongest pleas for permanent peace.

In the fifteen years following the war, Sir Arthur never ceased to raise his voice in support of disarmament and in support of peace measures. He had seen in his long service in France the full hideousness of modern warfare. To him, therefore, peace was no negative condition, but something vital and positive—the state of nations dwelling in understanding and harmony. His service in war gave his words a weight that should command attention for years to come.

A Link With the World

MR. JAMES P. WARBURG'S plea that the currency policy of the United States should be based on an understanding between the United States and Great Britain is uncontestably correct. The world would be a sorry place in which to live if these two great countries should begin to wage war with their currencies. So far the British have avoided such a struggle. Toward President Roosevelt they have adopted an attitude of what might be described as negative coöperation. But such an attitude cannot persist if deliberate depreciation of the American currency in terms of foreign currencies is continued.

The reason is very clear. Great Britain is a great trading nation. It depends for its existence upon the exchange of manufactured goods for food. If it cannot sell the goods, it cannot obtain the food. External depreciation of the dollar would gradually enable American exporters to take markets away from British exporters. In this way it would put a severe strain upon the British economy.

Such an object is of course alien to President Roosevelt's intention. He is out to advance American prices. If he does, the artificial advantage to the American export trade will be lost, for higher home prices mean higher costs. These would rub out the exchange advantage. But it is precisely because the external depreciation of the dollar is not being translated into higher American prices that the danger to world relations arises. Persistence in external depreciation in the hope that enough of it will do something for home prices is bound to lead to self-protective measures by foreign governments.

It is surely apparent that this kind of depreciation is not a one-sided game. If the President were depreciating the dollar in terms of American commodities, no foreigner would have any right to complain. That would be America's own business. But the President has not elected to do this. Depreciation of the dollar in terms of American commodities means currency inflation. So the President has elected to go abroad to do a job which, if done at home, would have invited political opposition. He is depreciating the dollar *in terms of foreign currencies*. If the managers of these foreign currencies were to decide simultaneously to depreciate their currencies, the President's object would be frustrated. The currencies would fall together.

The nationalists who are lauding the President as the prince of nationalists miss this point. They imagine that Mr. Roosevelt is subjecting the dollar to a nationalist policy. What he is doing is of course just the reverse. He is firing it from abroad and, by a kind of backfire, is hitting all the other currencies in the process. Hence the disturbance in foreign capitals. They are not anxious to join in a perilous depreciation race.

Every day some publicist remarks that the President is merely doing what Britain had already done to the pound. Truth is not in the statement. The fact that Britain is negatively coöperating toward a policy that at one time boosted the dollar to $5.50 should supply the disproof. If Britain were bent upon keeping the pound depreciated, she would have countered dollar depreciation. It should be recalled that the pound was the prey of speculation. First the speculators and holders of foreign balances knocked the pound off its golden pedestal. Then they drove it below its natural value. There came a time, however, when the pound appeared to be a desirable currency. Paraphrasing Lenin, the speculators seemed to say, "The British have had their monetary revolution." So they began buying pounds with currencies which hadn't undergone revolution. The British offset the buying, or strengthening, of pounds just as they offset the selling or weakening of pounds. The object was to keep a steady pound.

The President's object, however, is to produce a cheaper dollar, not a steady one. He is ostensibly buying foreign gold. That would mean that he is selling foreign currencies in order to do so. But we are told that only a little more than a fifth of the $50,000,000 fund has been used and that $10,200,000 has been spent on domestic gold. Clearly, therefore, he is buying only a tiny bit of foreign gold and thus selling only an infinitesimal portion of currency in procuring it. What is happening is that he is using not dollars *but words and acts to encourage international speculators to depress the dollar.*

The sooner that depreciation gives place to exchange understanding the better for international relations. In the old days financial internationalism used to be taken for granted. It shows how insidiously the forces of nationalism are developing that it should be necessary to plead for the link with the world which is the *sine qua non* of neighborliness.

Pan-American Conference Opens

WITH all the solemnity, dignity and ceremony which Latin-American nations display at such events, the Seventh International Conference of American states was inaugurated in the Legislative Palace of Montevideo yesterday. President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay gave the opening address and as the executive head of the nation host to the conference officially welcomed the delegates from the twenty-one American republics.

More than nine foreign ministers and other high officials of American governments have gone to Montevideo. This fact and other happy occurrences, among them the informal visits of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, to other delegations before the formal opening, have produced a unique atmosphere for conferences of the sort. Much red tape has been eliminated, much of the mere getting acquainted has already taken place, and in the felicitous phrase of President Terra, "American character has again asserted itself."

How different from the last conference in Havana in 1928! And how different is the atmosphere of this meeting from other similar ones where the misgivings of José Enrique Rodó, Uruguay's great essayist, appeared to have been justified by policies and events. Rodó in his essay "Ariel" characterized the peoples of the North as the peoples of iron will, efficiency and of a utilitarian philosophy. His own he endowed with the spiritual and artistic ideals and talents of Ariel, and he feared that the contacts of the two would inevitably coarsen and cheapen the people he loved.

Señor Rodó, however, is today shown to be a better essayist than prophet. It is doubtful whether the distinctions between his Caliban and Ariel are as great as when he wrote thirty years ago. While North Americans are now stressing the cultivation of spiritual values, Latin Americans are emphasizing, for the moment, at least, more practical considerations.

It is the bridging of the gap that has separated the peoples of North and South America that appears now as the most hopeful sign on American horizon.

If all the channels of commerce and culture were smooth and frictionless there would be no need for international conferences. Problems, and difficult ones, will obtrude themselves and test the patience and wisdom of the delegates at Montevideo. But if the cultural differences between the two main groups of Americans has been lessened by time and experience, and if there is an "American character" at Montevideo, wrestling with common problems will increase the sense of kinship among Americans and although no problems may be entirely solved, the conference will not have met in vain.

The Casual Day

WE TOOK our paper to bed last night, to read about liquor's becoming legal in the United States today. There was a headline, too, about combating illicit lotteries by making lotteries legal. Well, we thought, why not control crime by legalizing it?

Then we noticed a tapping on our windowpane. It turned out not to be Poe's raven. It was a burglar. "We thought burglars came in without knocking," we told him. "Not any more," said he. "We're legal, now. And the code we operate under says we gotta knock." We probably looked puzzled. "Y'see." he went on, "burglary was getting to be too much for 'em, so the authorities decided to let us come out in the open where they could control us better. By the way, where's your silverware?"

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We took him to the dining room. "Now," we proposed, "let's count it carefully. You get 3.2 per cent of it—is that right?"

"Say," our guest smiled amiably, "you're 'way behind the times, ain't you? That 3.2 business was just to get you used to the idea of legalized burglary. Here, gimme the lot. Thanks. And y' needn't bother to call the cops. I'm strictly legal. Just gotta turn in reports now and then, and promise not to open windows before ten o'clock. . . . You got some ordinary knives and spoons and things out in the kitchen, of course? Yeah. Well, that's good. Kinda inconvenient at breakfast, otherwise."

* * *

He was gone. We went back to bed. Great idea, this legalization racket. Here we were. Robbed? Yes, but not ruffled. No waking up the entire household and most of the neighborhood. No unpleasant publicity and police investigation. No excitement that would prevent us from sleeping the rest of the night. Just a chat with a rather pleasant fellow engaged in his own legal business, and a feeling that even if we did take the course of least resistance we had not really encouraged disrespect for the law.

The president of Magdalen (pronounced Maudlin) College, Oxford, finds American slang "impudently near the truth." But it is casually suggested to Oxonians, Harvardians and anybody else who indulges in the very pleasant broad "a" that "scram" will lose some of its impudent effectiveness if pronounced "scrahm."

An American paper the other day printed a headline—"Borah for 'Getting Rid' of Insull Possessions." We wondered what the Senator from Idaho was shooting at until, reading the report further, we found that some editors evidently look upon "insular" as meaning anything that belongs to an Insull.

Blame for the strike of 3000 sausage makers is being heaped upon Mr. Alfred E. Smith's editorial shoulders. If the American currency is made up of baloney dollars, sausage makers are justified in their belief that they should be making more money.

"Loan Made to Pay Teachers of DeSoto," a headline in a Florida paper says. School teachers who are waiting to be paid for teaching done only a few years ago are thus given an example of the fruits of patience.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

TODAY there are signs of a hardening of sentiment in France. It has always seemed to me that France is much misunderstood. The legend of its militarism persisted when its pacifism had become obvious. Certainly it was well armed; but any observer who went among the people and who listened to the political speeches could not doubt its peaceful intentions. Indeed, a simple process of reasoning would have clearly shown that France needed at all costs to avoid war.

So strong was the French desire for any arrangement which would keep Europe quiet, that not only did a minority of Frenchmen protest, but also a number of countries which rely on French military superiority. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Belgium did not complain of French militarism. They complained of French pacifism. More than once they have been inclined to reproach France for betraying them. They have warned France of the rapid growth of bellicose feelings elsewhere; and they have asserted that if France displayed firmness at the appropriate time dangerous manifestations would be averted.

The paradox of French policy has lain in this double impression which it has produced in Europe and America. In some quarters it has been blamed for not making sufficient concessions, though in fact it has cut down its period of military service to a third of that which obtained before the war, has canceled reparations, has accorded theoretical military equality to Germany, and was prepared to acquiesce in a system of general supervision and reduction of armaments. In other quarters it has been accused of deserting its allies, and permitting a propaganda among all at home which could only be described as antipatriotic.

French politicians for years allowed themselves to drift. For my part, I believe they were right to abandon the systematic oppression of Germany which was authorized by the lamentable Versailles treaty. Where they were wrong was in the lack of a constructive program. Everything appeared to be wrung from France. France seemed to cede under pressure. Instead of making matters better, every French move made them worse, in that it seemed to denote mere feebleness. A strong man can afford to be generous; but generosity under constraint gives an appearance of weakness.

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Now France is faced with a difficult problem. Unquestionably it wishes to come to terms with Germany. Its politicians are extremely reluctant to take any step which might be misinterpreted abroad. Yet it is seen that French relations with Germany are reaching a crisis. Chancellor Hitler has gone from strength to strength. The plebiscite carried him to the pinnacle of power. He has expressed a desire for peace, but in France a large section of opinion holds that his overtures are merely efforts to gain time, and that the ultimate conditions of peace may be inacceptable to France and its allies. A conviction which, whether well or ill founded, is at least understandable, now prevails of the need of a stronger policy. There are even circles which openly discuss the advantages of what is called a preventive war. Nobody at present is prepared to go to that extreme. But the discussion, purposeless as it may be, indicates the gloomy view which France is beginning to take.

There are calls for national union in face of the international situation. It is feared that disarmament is a lost cause. Attention is called to the semi-military organizations in Germany which are undoubtedly large in numbers if not particularly efficient. And French fears have been aroused by recent expressions of nationalism in Germany. That there is a change coming over French policy is obvious.

Yet, without the agreement of Great Britain and Italy, it is difficult for France to take a strong stand. It is perplexed. What course should it take which will be best calculated to insure peace? Notoriously Italy leans rather toward Germany than France. In Great Britain there is a division of opinion even on the obligations of the Locarno treaty, especially in regard to the demilitarized Rhineland. In the final resort does the Locarno treaty bind England? May it not be so interpreted that, in effect, England alone will be able to judge whether it is called upon to intervene?

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These vital questions involve the whole system of French Government. Under the parliamentary régime, as practiced in France, can decisions ever be taken in time? A peasant is represented as expressing himself as follows: "Germany and France should talk, but who is there to talk for France? In Germany it is Hitler on Monday, Hitler on Tuesday, Hitler on Wednesday, etc. . . . In France it is Laval on Monday, Tardieu on Tuesday, Herriot on Wednesday, Daladier on Thursday, Sarraut on Friday, and Chautemps on Saturday."

I have lost count of the changes of Cabinet I have seen in my French experience. It may well be that I have witnessed thirty governmental crises. At the Daladier-to-Sarraut transfer there was a barrage of mounted police and police camions around the Chamber of Deputies. Probably these precautions were exaggerated. But it is certain that the public is tired of these constant parliamentary upheavals and that the deputies are becoming more and more unpopular. It is asked why Parliament, which professes to be an expression of the will of the people, should have to be protected against the anger of the people. If the deputies are elected by popular vote, why are they so unpopular? If they represent the nation, why is the nation so often opposed to them? Something must have gone wrong somewhere.

Whatever is to be said theoretically for Parliament as an institution, it is obvious that it does not always work. Throughout the Continent there has been a revolt against the old nineteenth century liberalism. The fact is that all methods of government need to be adapted to the conditions of the hour. In Europe generally there was after the war, a rage for making constitutions. These constitutions were modeled upon those of other countries where they possessed unquestionable roots in the history and habits of the people. But no heed was paid to the peculiar circumstances of each nation; political dogmas were accepted without reference to the traditions and requirements of the peoples. So the great post-war experiment in democracy failed almost everywhere.

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France, of course, prides itself on its long experience of parliamentary governments. It, after Great Britain, has been a pioneer, and it cannot relinquish lightly an instrument which has served it so badly. I once took the trouble to ascertain precisely how many governments France had had since the Franco-Prussian War. The average duration of a French Government worked out at something like nine months. I fancy that a more up-to-date estimate would reduce the duration. Certainly it one excluded half a dozen exceptional governments, which stayed in office for two, and even three years, because France was menaced from the inside or from the outside, the average would be brought down.

It would be brought down still more were it not for the four or five months of recess. A Prime Minister once said to me that the Government could only govern when Parliament was on vacation. If the Cabinet can only contrive to reach, for example, the summer months without being upset, it is safe for a little while, and can actually attend to its administrative duties.

The bloc system renders the life of a government particularly precarious No party has a stable majority. It must rely on votes, for which it must pay a political price, on the Left or the Right. The Radicals have chosen to depend on the Left—that is to say, the Socialists—and they must therefore play the Socialist game. When this becomes impossible, as in moments of grave difficulties, then they must appeal to the Moderates, who are split up into many factions. All kinds of combinations may be formed, but none of them of any more permanence than a kaleidoscope.

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A prime minister has colleagues in his Cabinet who are not unwilling to trip him up in the hope of taking his place. The ministers must constantly appear before a number of commissions to explain their policy. They are treated like culprits at the bar of justice. The commissions, in their turn, are subjected to extra-parliamentary influences. There are party congresses whose decisions must be awaited. There are syndicates which put pressure on the deputies. There are secret organizations which are extremely powerful. So that, even before the Government reaches the Parliament proper, it has run a gamut of intrigues, attacks, criticisms, and conspiracies. The marvel is that, obliged to "pose the question of confidence" perpetually it can fulfill its functions at all, and that it can last even for a few months.

This may be an amusing game when there are no matters of urgent public importance to deal with; but it is a tragic game when the country is faced with dangers at home and abroad. No wonder that the public is becoming impatient. No wonder that some of the deputies themselves, conscious of the peril, are declaring that there must be more order and authority. They see that in Italy and Germany decisions can be taken promptly, and they feel that France is handicapped unduly by Byzantine discussions and maneuvers.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Goal of Government

THE goal of worthwhile government is economically emancipated men and women, united in a self-governing partnership, which assures equal, educated, serviceable and happy lives. Such a government will liberate vast stores of human talents. It will establish in practice, and no longer merely in words, a warless fraternity of just human relations; freedom and individual thought, discussion and development, combined with fair deference to the rights of others; the use of nature's inexhaustible resources and the fruits of invention primarily for the general welfare rather than private profit.

Such is the aspiration, still unfulfilled, but ever nearer realization of a too long frustrated, often defeated, but increasingly victorious humanity.

Hope deferred always makes the heart sick, but no one who surveys our country as a whole can doubt that great progress has been recorded since the President took office on March 4 of this year. . . .

A nation must have some patience when it faces the gigantic task of lifting millions of people out of the dark pit of unemployment and dire need to the level of comfort and prosperity. The way is still long; millions are still unemployed. All we can now say is that conditions are getting better.

To have put, in eight months, more than three million six hundred thousand people back at work out of the ranks of our unemployed is a remarkable achievement. It is more than a beginning. The tide has been turned and is gaining momentum as it moves in the other direction. —*From an address by Senator Edward P. Costigan, before the Colorado Education Association, in Rocky Mountain News.*

South Dakota Abandons the Property Tax

THE near Northwest once again is venturing to make an important experiment in governmental reform. This time the State is South Dakota and the field of experiment is taxation. As a result of the operation thus far of South Dakota's gross income or gross receipts tax, the State Board of Tax Equalization has decided that it will not be necessary to levy a general property tax for state revenue. Debt and tax-burdened farmers and property owners in the State have received the announcement with joy. While the constitutionality of the gross income tax remains to be passed on by the State Supreme Court, there appears to be little doubt about its approval generally throughout South Dakota. During the recent special session of its Legislature, efforts to have the statute repealed were easily defeated. The unjust way in which the general property tax functions has been known for decades. South Dakota makes a bold move in abandoning it. Other states will be eager to see how the experiment turns out.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Each Morning

SOMEONE has written a book on "Life Begins at Forty." I rise to offer a substitute title, Mr. Author, "Life Begins Each Morning."

Whether one is twenty, forty or sixty; whether one has succeeded, failed or just muddled along; whether yesterday was full of sun or storm, or one of those dull days with no weather at all, Life Begins Each Morning!

Life is a day—this day. All past days are gone beyond reviving. All days that still may come for you or me are veiled in the great mystery, and for all we know, there may not be another for either of us. Therefore, this day is Life, and life begins anew with it.

There is no staged age or period of which it can be said, "Here is the dawn of life's day." Today is the dawn of that day. Take and use it as best you can, or as you choose. It is your life, and if you prefer to loll it away or waste it, that is your privilege, though it be unwise and unprofitable.

However you have used gone days, you can start afresh each morning, if you so desire. You can use this day for consolidating past gains of spirit, brain and hand, or you can use it for tearing down the old structure of self and laying the foundations for a new building. Each night of life is a well between today and the past. Each morning is the open door to a new world—new vistas, new aims, new tryings.

The greatest fact in life is this, that it never is too late to start again. History overflows with startling examples of this truth. And if we had access to the vast number of unrecorded lives, we would find an overwhelming mass of supporting testimony.

However discouraging your days may have been thus far, keep this thought burning brightly in your mind—Life Begins Each Morning!—*Leigh Mitchell Hodges, in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*